ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,079—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
†* SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. Worcester	17th "
P.L. ROME	5945	1200	A. S. Daniell	24th "
†* GANGES	4256	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5913	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4265	800	W. Worcester	17th "
P.L. CLYDE	4133	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* GANGES	4256	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
P.L. OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3099	500	H. Weighell	14th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3260	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3099	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.L. THAMES	4119	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 3 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	6045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *vis* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

February 7th — February 21st — March 7th.
March 21st — April 4th — April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1st, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	* Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the ..... End of February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
SPANIA	3,330	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillsdon	April 29.
BRITANNIA	3,082	J. Brown	May 2.
[illegible]	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 8th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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MEDOWS STREET,
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of every description for HAND OR STAND
With all the latest Improvements.
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DALLMEYER'S RECTILINEAR AND LANDSCAPE.
ROSS' CONCENTRIC and SYMMETRICAL,
VOIGTLANDER'S
RAPID and WIDE ANGLE
EURYSCOPES.
WATSON'S RECTILINEAR.

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Developers, Chemicals, Dishes, Lamps, Printing Frames, Plate and Print Washers, Burnishers, Backgrounds, Photo. Annuals for 1894, and every requisite for Photographers, both Professional and Amateur.

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THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

PORTS AND SHERRIES.

SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO—		
Very Old and Choice	46 0	51 12
MANZANILLA—		
A Perfect "San Lucar" Wine	33 0	37 0
GOLDEN SHERRY—		
Rich and Nutty-Flavoured	34 0	38 4
OLD DRY SHERRY—		
Well-Matured, Soft, and Dry	33 0	37 0
VINO DE PASTO—		
A Good and Generous Dinner Wine	27 8	31 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY—		
An Excellent Light Wine	25 0	28 0
LIGHT SHERRY—		
A Pure Light Spanish Wine	17 0	19 0

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD—		
Fine Bouquet and Character	38 0	43 0
FINE OLD—		
Thoroughly-Matured, Good Body and Flavour	29 0	32 8
OLD PORT		
A Rich and Fruity Wine	22 0	24 12

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAMUSLYNIE WHISKY. SMA'GLEN

"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

STIRLING BONDING COMPANY.

Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett. A Bunch of Heather in every Case.

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THORPE & CO.

"COMFORTABLE" DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs. a.
THE GENUINE OXFORD MATT	10 8
FINE CHECK CASHMERES	15 8
HEAVY CHECK FLANNELS	16 8
CAMEL HAIR MIXTURES	18 8
FANCY TWEEDS IN GREAT VARIETY	18 8
VICUNAS, CASHMERES, AND OTHER FINE GOODS	25 0
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MEASURES REQUIRED:—CHEST, AND HEIGHT.

THORPE & CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1894.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

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STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS.

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints. Price As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE GLOUCESTER CHEESE.

On cut.

FRESH	Per lb.
BY	Cash
EVERY	As. 14.
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MAIL.	Re. 1.

Whole Cheese...As. 13 and As. 15

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

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SINCE the Royal Visit to India in 1875, the above has justly been the most celebrated of all preparations in this country for the Hair. It is immeasurably superior to Oils or Pomade, and is the only dressing which affords a source of refinement and real comfort in the Toilet.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

IN ANGLO-INDIAN NURSERIES is familiarly known as ATCHA FIZ-FIZ DAWA.

A CHILD ACCUSTOMED TO KEMP'S PREPARATION will absolutely refuse that of any other maker, however prominently advertised.

HIS DAWNING INTELLIGENCE perceives in the "Saline" a beneficient beverage, presenting medical treatment under a most cheerful aspect.

BEFORE PENETRATING TO THE NURSERY the virtues of Kemp's Saline underwent a most searching experience of many years' duration in various climates.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS in Constipation, Sluggish Secretions, Gout, Rolls Sickness, Feverishness and innumerable other adult symptoms conquered for it an established footing as a household medicine.

STEAM MACHINERY WAS ERECTED to keep pace with the demand and the makers are now more than over in a position to assert that it is not surpassed, if indeed it be equalled, by any other existing preparation.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION is solved by Kemp's Effervescent, which is made in this country, and has not therefore to be remitted for at 1-2 7-16 per rupee.

DISTRUST THE PROFUSE ADVERTISEMENTS of imported nostrums and test this fresher and cheaper preparation in your own households.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE. Per bottle Re. 1-4; per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Tooth made on the latest American principle. Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

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"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteiu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
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11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * * *
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy * * * O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.
Delacasa & Cie	Cognac.

FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 120 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Superior White Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 52 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.

Moet and Chandon's	rich Champagne.
Ch. De Cazanove	high class Champagne.
Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reserves.

FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 80 PER DOZ.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription, Rs. 1 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY,

Offenbach's Immensely Popular

Military Comic Opera, in 4 Acts,

"THE GRAND DUCHESS."

Private Fritz.....Mr. A. FAWCETT.
The Grand Duchess.....Miss AMY CHILDS.
General Boum.....HARRY STANLEY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 3RD FEB.,

The Powerful and Emotional Drama, in 5 Acts,

"THE SILVER KING."

Box Office at MITCHELL'S (Medows Street).
Prices as Usual. T. EMPSON, Manager.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.

GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!

(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.

Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.

For further particulars see Daily News &c.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1894,

TO BE HELD ON THE ESPLANADE,

in connection with

LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

PATRON:

H. E. THE RIGHT HON. LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E.

COMMITTEE AND JUDGES:

Colonel HUMFREY. | Major BLOMFIELD, D.A.A.G
Major WOODROW, R.A. | Surgeon-Major MARTIN.
Captain ROSS. | Captain GUTT.
Dr. BULL. | Vet. Captain NEWSOM.
H. W. BUCKLAND, Esq. | CECIL GRAY, Esq.
C. A. B. BEATTY, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—R. A. WILLIS, Esq.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the Prize Fund to be paid to the Honorary Secretary.

CLASSES FOR HORSE SHOW, 1894.

1. Pairs of Horses or Ponies in Harness.
2. Single Horses in Harness.
3. Single Ponies in Harness.
4. Teams.
5. Tandems.
7. Chargers—Walers or English.
8. Chargers—Arabs or C. Bs.
9. Hunters—Horses or Mares up to 13 stone and over.
10. Hunters—Horses up to less than 13 stone.
11. Hunters—Ponies under 14 hands.
12. Hunters—The property of Members of the Bombay Hunt and regularly ridden with the B. F. H.
13. Polo Ponies—Regularly played in Bombay.
14. Ladies' Horses—Constantly ridden as such and to be ridden by Ladies.

COMPETITIONS:

15. For Best Jumper in Classes 9, 10 and 12.
16. For Best Jumper in Class 11.
17. For Highest Jump.
18. Driving Competition—Pair and Single.
20. Driving Competition—Ladies, Single Horse or Pony.

Entrances for all Single Horses .....Rs. 2
" " Pairs or Tandems.. " 3
" " Teams ..... " 5
1st Prize in each Class...A Silver Cup.
2nd do. Do.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be seen in the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

NOTICE TO COTTON SPINNERS, AND OTHERS.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain Firms are offering Steel Card Clothing and calling it "PLOUGH-GROUND," we beg to give notice that, we, the INVENTORS and PATENTEES, along with the Licensees named below, are the only Firms who make this class of Card Clothing.

LICENSEES:

JOHN WHITELEY & SONS, Ld., Brunswick Mills, Halifax, England.
JOSEPH SKYES BROS, Ld., Card Makers, Lindley; Near HUDDERSFIELD, England.
WILSON & INGHAM, Card Factory, Liversedge, Yorkshire, England.
HORSFALL & BICKHAM, Bridgewater Works, Pendleton, Manchester, England.

PATENTEES:

ASHWORTH BROS.,

Moss Brooks Works, Collyhurst, MANCHESTER, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

BOMBAY.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી આલ્ફ્રેડ મેન્યુફેક્ચરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

In the Matter of the INDENTURE OF TRUST for DEBENTURE-HOLDERS, dated 30th September 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given to the HOLDERS of DEBENTURES entitled to the abovementioned Indenture, that the sum of Rs. 38-9-6 (Rupees thirty-eight, annas nine and pies six, being the only distribution available) in full payment of each debenture, will be paid at the Registered Office of the abovenamed Company, at Broach, on and after the 9th day of February, 1894 (Sundays and Holidays excepted), between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Upon payment, each Debenture, with the Unpaid Coupons attached, must be surrendered to the Trustees.—Dated the First day of February, 1894.

ARTHUR LESLIE,
Chairman of the Trustees.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી આલ્બર્ટ એડવર્ડ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

In the matter of the INDENTURE OF TRUST for DEBENTURE-HOLDERS, dated 30th September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given to the HOLDERS of DEBENTURES entitled to the abovementioned Indenture, that the sum of Rs. 63-10-6 (Rupees sixty-three, annas ten and pies six, being the only distribution available) in full payment of each debenture, will be paid at the Registered Office of the abovenamed Company, at Broach, on and after the 9th day of February, 1894 (Sundays and Holidays excepted), between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Upon payment, each Debenture, with the Unpaid Coupons attached, must be surrendered to the Trustees.—Dated the First day of February, 1894.

ARTHUR LESLIE,
Chairman of the Trustees.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.

Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay

GOLF.

Wood Drivers	Rs. each 3-8	Iron Niblicks	Rs. each 4-8
Long Spoons		" Mashies	
Mid "		" Drivers	
Short "		" Cleeks	
Wood Putters		" Putters	
Bulger Drivers		Sand Irons	
		Lofting	
		Brassey Niblicks	
		" Spoons	

NOTE.—All Golf Requisites made from the best materials only.

LEFT-HANDED GOLF STICKS to order.

Terms.—Cash or V. P. P.

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

JAS. TURNER & CO.,

THE NORTHERN-INDIA GYMKHANA WORKS,

SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD SONAPORE CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mohanlal Chimanlal Antari, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Anandibai, widow of Damodher Rowjee Surway, and Dhondoo Damodher Surway, the following landed properties, viz.—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Sonapore Cross Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward No. C 513, and street No. 5, containing by admeasurement 83 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127, new No. 1024, old Survey No 74, and new Survey No. 3172, standing in the name of the mortgagors, and bounded on the east by the property of Anandibai, wife of Narayen Ambaiee, on the west by the property of the mortgagors, on the north by the old Sonapore Lane, and on the south by the property of Karimbhoy Barodawalla.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of pension and tax land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at old Sonapore Cross Lane, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. C3514, and street No. 6, containing by admeasurement 189 squre yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127 and new No. 1025, old Survey No. 74 and new Survey No 3180, standing in the name of the mortgagors, and bounded on the east by the property firstly described, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the old Sonapore Cross Lane, and on the south by the property of Karimbhoy Barodawall, both of which said properties are in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, handsome black and teakwood household furniture, satsuma jars, glassware, lamp, pictures, carpets, the property of A. J. Rostron, Esq.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m.., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

25 boxes best French Claret (St. Julien).
25 " " (St. Emilion.)
25 " Cap de Macon Claret.
1 case 18 pieces brown diagonall coating.

On account of the concerned—

K P & Co.—70 77—8 casks muriate of zinc (sizing mixture).
148 69—16 " " " (antiseptic key brand.

On account and at the risk of Khakeebhoy Pedumsey—

B R & B 17947—1 3—3 cases containing 6 polished walnut wood console tables with marble slabs.
B R & B 17948—12 3 cases slate glass.

By order of Hoosenbhoy Ramanbhoy Nakedar, and on account and at the risk of Shaik Oomer Karrimbhoy Baro dawalla.

Ex s. s. City of Perth.

V 977 B 1—1 Case 30 pieces corduroy, 25 inches 1044 3-4 yards.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 storing double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 light strong dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE

On TUESDAY, 6th February, 1894.

Sale of Furniture, &c., of Lieut. BRUMBY,

at his Bungalow, No 2, Market Lines.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, ON THE ROAD LEADING FROM MATOONGA TO SION.

On TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m.., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Jora Lala and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Koombhai Juga Hurjee and Hurjee Bhaoo alias Hari Bhaoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of January, 1891, the following properties, viz:—

All those several pieces of ground now formed into two plots, one admeasuring 11250 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the East and North by Sea, on the West by Sion Road, leading from Matoonga to Sion, and on the South partly by a Tank and partly by a passage, and another admeasuring 297 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East, West and South by the ground of Jasin Jao Barretto, and on the North by a passage intervened between the aforesaid two plots, making together in aggregate 11,547 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Toke land under old Nos. 22, 22, 23, 47, 47, 71, 71, 81, 156, 7, 12, 60, 123, New Nos. 15183, a-15181, 15184, a-15222, 15224, 15260, 15363, 15274, a-15.65, a-15169, 15167, 15246, 1.53-3, old Survey number none, and new Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9-929 12-930, 11-938, 6-931, 5 6 7-929, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house, and Chawl, hereditaments and premises, as also plantations, and well, erected, built, made, grown and standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under F ward No. 5281, and Street No. 2522, and F ward No. 2580 and Street No. 2521, Sea Road, and have been in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants, and the said messuages, lands, hereditaments and premises are situate at and abutting on the east side of Sion Road, or Sea Road, leading from Matoonga to Sion, outside the Fort in the Island and sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS, AT CARNAC ROAD, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th instant, at 1 p.m, each Day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Messrs. Bhimjee Jeewun and Co., on Carnac Road, by order of the Adjuster and on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

A large quantity of silk, woollen and cotton goods, damaged and soiled in consequence of their removal from the shop at the time of the fire, which occurred on the 17th ult.

BONA FIDE SALE

OF FURNITURE, etc., of J. W. DUNKERLEY, Esq.,

On SATURDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1894,

At De Lisle Road, Parel.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT UPPER SEWRI.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Bapoojee Gungadher Padate, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Muria Pandu Patil, Dadoo Boodajee Patil, Ramchandra Boodajee Patil, Motoobai, widow of Boodajee Pandu Patil, Mungajee Pandu Patil and Kanubai, wife of Mungajee Pandu Patil, the following landed properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Upper Sewri in the registration district of Bombay, Assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2468, and street No. 1102, bounded on the east by the house of Alloo Damajee, on the West by Jewan Agrie house, on the North by the Cart of Mockjee Parel, and on the South by Boodla Pandus house admeasuring 25 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazandary ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Upper Sewri assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2-38, and street No. 1132, bounded on the east by Alloo Damajee Patil's house, on the west by the house of Louxman Namajee Patil, on the North by the house of Mr. Mrajee Parla, and on the South by the property of Narayen Vittoojee Patil, admeasuring 25 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of ground situate at Upper Sewri, admeasuring 11 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the property of Damool Dhondoo on the west by the property of Dhurma Dhunajee, on the north by the cart of Cooverjee Parsi, and on the south by the house of Mungojee Pandu Patil, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 48, and new No. 14637.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th and WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., each Day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean House, Malabar Hill, the very valuable, English mahogany and Wimbridge-made furniture, very rare and costly Japanese bronzes and China-French bronzes, very valuable oil and water-coloured pictures, very handsome table glass and China, choice table ornaments, lamps, cutlery, one English-built dog cart, one English-built four-wheeled dog cart, &c., the property of PRYCE WERDON, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Of FURNITURE, etc., of C. T. BURKE, Esq.,

On SATURDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1894,

At No. 39, Marine Lines.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Of FURNITURE, etc., of H. A. GAYER, Esq.,

On a Day to be fixed hereafter,

At Lynden House, Apollo Bunder.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 2, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, Verticle Engine and Boiler, Lathe, Meters, Machines, Cupolas, C. I., Moulding, Boxes, Truck, Watch Boxes, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast Iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Espuire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1894, at 2 p.m., the following:—Vertical engine and boiler, lathe, 12 centre saw bench, shaping machine, cutting machines, Siemen's meters, cupolas, C.I., moulding boxes, core barrels and plates, core truck, kettles for metal, clay waggon, watch boxes, large copper cooking pots, cupboard, chairs, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, spanners, files, tools, grating, locks, lamps, leather, canvas hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, refuse bins, tins, woods, casks, tubs, wrought and C. Iron, fire bars, empty iron drums, tapes, saves, scales, weights, old ladders, coal dust and coal ashes, &c., &c.

Also on TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1894, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road Depot, a quantity of C. I. scrap, earthenware bends, K. O. empty cases with tins, &c., and at 3-30 p.m., at Chinchpoogly, W. W. Stores, a quantity of cast iron scrap and W. iron scrap.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 2, 1894.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH ALMONDS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Prince's and Victoria Docks, in Rubattino Company's Sheds, by order of Messrs. Yussonjee Morarjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Thaker Jethabhoy Hemtoola—

417 bags English Almonds, landed ex s. s. "Menilla."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 2, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Chunda Ramjee Press, Colaba, on account of the underwriters—

A quantity of burnt and damaged cotton, saved from the fire that took place on the 31st ultimo.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

Also on account of the concerned—

2 Surat goats with young kids.
1 lot of Bussora fowls (half and full-grown).

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 strong mail-phaeton with removeable coach-box.
1 strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong grey Arab galloway, goes well in harness.
1 Kattiawar cow with a calf three weeks old.
1 lot of half and full grown Bussora fowls.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 chesnut Arab, 14-1, quiet in harness.

On account of the concerned—

About 50 bags of finest English "Magnums" (potatoes.)

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

7 DAYS AUCTION SALE

OF

289 FRESH AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

Landed ex. s. s. "Darius." 40 Horses will be submitted each day, viz.,—on 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th February, 1894, at 3 p.m.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs WARREN and TULLOCK, the well-known importers of Australian Horses, to sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Charni Road Station—

The balance of their present Shipment, consisting of high class Officers' Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Pairs, Dog-cart and Buggy horses, all sorts and sizes. Among the lot are a number of well-bred Horses, 14-2 to 15-1 high, suitable for Native Cavalry, and we advise Native Chiefs and Commanding Officers not to loose this opportunity of securing first class horses at this sale.

We have advised Messrs. WERREN & TULLOCK to submit the whole lot as a trial sale. Every information will be given, and all commission entrusted to our care shall receive our careful and best attention.

We strongly recommend our constituents not to miss this opportunity.

N.B.—There will also be submitted to public auction—
6 very large Australian Mules.
The Horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Northwald," Malabar Hill, (Col. Gerland Martin's late house) a most valuable collections of ferns, palms, orchids, crotons, lillies, and other flowering shrub, &c.

Plants now on view. Catalogues from Sunday, 4th inst,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CANDAWADI LANE,

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction, at the premises, by order of the mortgagee Bajaee Raghoba, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Gopinath Narayen and Gunpat Narayen, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Candawadi lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-seven and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Cassee Belwally, but now of Babuji Raghoonath, on the west by the property of Soorebai, on the north by the Candawadi Lane aforesaid, and on the south by the property of the late Bhavsaram Chumpabai, widow of Kessow Purrusram, and which said piece of land stands in the books of the Collector of Bombay Island Nos. 140 and 292, and under new No. 2001, and under old Survey No. 519, and under new Survey No. 7671, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 149, which said premises were formerly in the possession of Kessowji Naik, and are now in the occupation of the said Gopinath Narayan and Gunpat Narayan and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL AND MACHINERY

John Marshall, Esq., the Liquidator of the said Company, with the concurrence of the mortgagees, the Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers the mill property hereunder particularly described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Victoria Lane, in the is land of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which forms part of a larger piece of land, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 123, new No 16219 and new Survey No. 3642, and is computed to contain by admeasurement 9,236 square yards of thereabouts together with the mill buildings, engine and boiler house, and hereditament thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7702, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Victoria Gardans and partly by the Sassoon Cotton Mill Compound, on or towards west and north by the Victoria Gardens, and on or towards the south partly by the Victoria Gardens, and partly by the Victoria Cross Road, together with all the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures implements, and utensils at the time of sale on the said hereditaments, and used or intended or fitted to be used in connection with the business of the said Flour Mill Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham Solicitors for the said liquidator, at Church Gate Street, Fort or to the said Auctioneers.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clerk Bunder, Mazgaon, Chanda Godji, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and rosewood F. P. household furniture, plateware, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table, by Bennett, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougnam in very good order, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, set of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JAMES SMEATON, Esq., Mechanical Superintendent, Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 'Ridge,' Malabar Hill, the very valuable, and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, bras plateware, rich crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, garden, &c. the property of Colonel R. V. RIDDELL, R. E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 2, 1894.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A SPACE BOUNDED by a ROPE to the North of the Northern Boundary of the Ground RESERVED for LADY HARRIS' FANCY FAIR, on the East, the South, and the West by the Outer Rail enclosing the Oval, will be RESERVED for the Police authorities to enable them to preserve order during the Three Days of the Fair from 2 P.M. to the Closing hour each Day.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st January, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BOMBAY BRANCH of this Bank is again RECEIVING DEPOSITS for 3, 4, and 5 months at Special Rates, which may be ascertained at this Office.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 5th and 7th FEBRUARY 1894. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

REVOLUTION IN THE TEA TRADE.

LIPTON'S GOLD MEDAL TEAS,

THE FINEST THE WORLD

Can Produce,

ARE NOW BEING SOLD

All Over INDIA and the EAST

AT EXTRAORDINARILY

LOW PRICES,

In 1 lb., 5 lb., 10 lb., and 20 lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.

CHOICEST INDIAN

PEKOE SOUCHONG BLEND,

As. 12 Per lb.

Specially Selected Blend of Delicious Darjeeling and Ceylon

ORANGE PEKOES,

RE. 1-2 Per lb.

PURE CEYLON TEA,

Grown on LIPTON'S

DAMBATENNE ESTATES,

RE. 1 Per lb.

LIPTON'S TEAS have a more Exquisite Aroma and Delicious Flavour than any other Tea ever introduced.

LIPTON'S TEAS are packed in Patent Air-tight Tin Boxes, thus preserving their Aroma and Flavour.

LIPTON is Sole Proprietor of the following Celebrated Tea Gardens, which cover over 5,000 Acres of the best Tea Land in Ceylon:—

DAMBATENNE, LAYMASTOTTE, MONERAKANDE, MAHADAMBATENNE, MOUSAKELLE, POOPRASSIE, GIGRANELLA, AND HANAGALLA.

The *Ceylon Observer* says:—"We need scarcely remind our Readers that the Haputale group of Estates is one of the most valuable both for Tea and Coffee in this Country .... and it is well known that Dambatenne produces both in quantity and quality some of the Finest Tea grown in Ceylon.

Over

ONE MILLION

PACKETS of LIPTON'S TEA sold Weekly in Great Britain alone.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MADRAS:—Messrs. OAKES & Co.,

Mount Road, Madras.

LUCKNOW:—Messrs. MURRAY & Co.

CALCUTTA:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co.,

5, Bankshall Street.

Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co. are Sole Agents at all their Refreshment Rooms on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES:—

30-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

LIPTON'S GODOWNS:—

11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.

LIPTON'S HAMS! LIPTON'S BACON,

In Canvas,

Per V. P. P. from CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum or the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, BUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:

65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PERMANENT FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—1 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 750 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon),
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	T

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
SHOLAKBANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial Bk. Ld. Mgo.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	155 to 160
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	460
Anglo-Indian, Bellary (E & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1,345	100	100	Nil	47
Bombay United	871	500	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Cheap Manfg. Co.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	30	330
Britannia Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	170
Central India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
China Mills Co. Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Connaught Mills	800	1,000	1,000	--	780
Colaba Land & Mill	800	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Coorla Mills	4,000	750		Rs. 10	575
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
David Mill	5,000	100	100	50	440
Dhun Mills	1,600	500	500	Nil	345
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	335
Framjee Petit	2,100	500	500	16 pr. ct.	480
Hindustan	2,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hinguaghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	675
Howard and Bullough	1,800	500	500	Rs. 4	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	--	290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,000	500	500	40 pr. ct.	1,540
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	---	250		130
Jowras Bahoo	2,000	1,000	1,000	35	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.120	635xd
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Manufacture	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Leopold	2,500	500	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	645	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	790
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	330
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	18 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,590
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	112½
Moraji Gocul-das	1,980	1,000	1,000	65	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	6,000	100	100		
Madura Mills	17,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	415
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	208
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	763	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	625
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	--	340
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,280	250	250	12½	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	80	680
Vishnukar Lakhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	800	500	500	15	600
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	--
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	--	500
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Glanfield Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	530	250	250	--	300
Bombay Cotton-saul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14	122½
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	20	207½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	205
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	--	Nil	1,290
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 30	120
French	300	500	all	Nil	1150nom
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	470
Gingell Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	400
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	150
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	395
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	120
Motuell Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	1/32
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	410
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	220
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	550
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	120
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	500		445
Samson	300	75	75	20	45
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	600	20	59
Sind	400	2,000	00	180	1,875
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	750	35	510
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	250	Nil	10
Vakart		1,000	all	--	220
			1000	Rs. 0	215
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	980
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	220
Back Bay Baths	750	30	150	74	305
Badham Pills	400	50	50	12	4-
Bapty Brothers	4,000	100	100	10	102
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fir Insurance	1,250	100	all	NIL.	100no
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	In Liquidation				
Do. New Issue	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,675
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,175
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	83
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,125
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	1,500	300	300	Rs. 20	237
Dharamsey Purshotam & Co.	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Eyer & Co., Ld.	1800	100	70	--	70xcm
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	10½
John Roberts & Co.	2 800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	3 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	500	175	Rs.12-12	212
Kurrachee Landing Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	800	800	200	20	10
Macks & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Nil.	3
Maples Hotel Co	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	93
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	300		97
Oriental Loan	5,000	200	80	12 pr. c.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	5,000	20	20	3 pr. ct.	28
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Prince of Wales Firein.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	485
Remedy & Co.	1,000	100	100	N dvd.	2,30
Scrutton & Co.	2,000	100	100	9	80
Thacker & Co.	1,200	500	500	60	995
Telephone Co.	1,200	25	100	5	44
	2,000		all	5	105
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	19-6
Japan Leaf	"	20-4 Nominal.
French Bar Gold old	"	20-2 "
Do. do. new	"	19 0 "
American do.	"	20-4
Bombay do.	"	20-1
English Sovereigns	"	19-7
Do. Demand	"	19-6
Bar Silver 11 Fine	"	39-0
Do. 10 do.	"	35
Rupee Dollars	"	26 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	25-4
Do. Nominal	"	25-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Grand Fancy Fair and Horse Show in the Oval.
Calico Dance, G.I.P. Railway, Parel Gymkhana.
Bombay Cycling Club's Dance, Town Hall.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Departure of the Maharajah of Mysore, Victoria Terminus, 8-30 a.m.
Music at the Fancy Fair, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer City of Edinburgh entered, and the steamer Bahadari left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperator left the dock, on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p. m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind direct, per extra steamer Kapurthala, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, the 3rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrol, Porbunder, and Mandvi, per extra steamer Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 3rd instant.

BYCULLA CLUB.—A gymkhana meeting will be held in the Club grounds, on Saturday, the 10th instant, open to members and their guests. A tiffin, to which ladies may be invited, will be provided at the Club, at 2-15 p. m., and any member requiring a table should give notice of the number he requires it for, to the club steward, not later than the 8th instant.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Eknath Govind, officiating Kulkarni of the villages of Dhamangaon, Patache, and Padalne, taluka Akola, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA MEMORIAL FUND.—At a meeting of subscribers to the Dossabhoy Framjee Cama Memorial Fund, held on Wednesday, it was resolved that Port Trust bonds for Rs. 5,000 be made over to the Bombay University authorities for the purpose of awarding an annual scholarship to a Parsee student, who earn the highest marks among the first ten successful candidates for the Matriculation Examination, and desires to prosecute his studies in a college.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30, this evening :—

March	A Cavalry Ride
Overture	Banditan Streiche
Divertissement	Doux Yeux
Valse	Arant Le Bal
Selection	Ruy Blas & the Blase Roue
Polka	Off We Go
	Alice Upton
	Suppo
	Henri Neraux
	Coote
	Meyer Lutz
	C Coote

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which John L. Fernandes and N. D. Almeida were charged with defaming John Fernandes, a school-master in Savastwady, by publishing a paragraph in a weekly paper, called the *Boletim Indiano*, on the 25th February, 1893, came on for hearing. The second accused tendered an apology which was accepted, and the charge was withdrawn so far as he was concerned. The first accused not having put in an appearance a warrant was issued against him.

MUSIC AT THE FANCY FAIR.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Fancy Fair, at 4 p. m. :—

March	Under the Double Eagle ...Wagner.
Overture	Comedy ...Kela Bela.
Valse	Cordova ...Gomez.
Gavotte	Armour ...Stolla.
Reminiscences of R. Wagner	Tannhauser ...Hamm.
Quadrille	Fatinitza ...Suppo.
Selection	Babylonia ...Williams.
Galop	From Houses House ...Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Sonapur Burning Ground, regarding the death of Daee, a Hindu girl, aged five years, the daughter of one Bhoola Gossai, a coachman, in the service of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Merwanji Moorga, residing at Tardeo Road. At 7 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the deceased was warming herself near a fire at the back of the stable, in the compound of her father's master, when her clothes accidentally caught fire and the front portion of her body was extensively burnt. Dr. D. H. Patell was sent for and treated the deceased, but he never rallied, and died on Wednesday last. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD.—Ramkoobai, a woman, residing at Mahim Bazaar Road, has made a report to the police, that, at 7 p.m., on the 30th ultimo, she closed the door of her room and went out, but on her return, at 9 p.m., she found the back door open and on entering the place she discovered gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 186-11-9 stolen from a drawyer. At about half-past 9 o'clock on the following morning, a lad, who resides with the complainant, stated that while he was returning home from the privy on that morning, he saw a Mahomedan searching a box in the back passage of the house, which has been used for storing grass, and that on his raising a cry of "chor" (thief), the Mahomedan gave him a smack and ran away. She had reported this to one Gopaldass, who, upon examining the box, found some of the stolen ornaments, of the value of Rs. 139 hid under the grass. The lad subsequently pointed out the accused as the person whom he had seen at the box. The police arrested the man, whose name is Meru Alladin.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND FORGERY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, heard the last of the series of cases, in which Arthur Francis Gregory, an Eurasian, carrying on business under the style of Messrs. Allen and Company, stood charged with criminal breach of trust and forgery, in respect of two Government loan notes of Rs. 1,000 each belonging to Moti Swamy Krishnaswamy Iyer. The accused had induced the complainants, as he had done a few others, to deposit the above documents with him as a security for good behaviour and honesty during the time of his employment in the company. Some time after the loan-notes were deposited, the accused had fallen into pecuniary difficulty, and having no funds at hand endorsed the notes himself and put down the complainant's signature underneath. Last year when the accused was placed before the Magistrate, the police surgeon had made a report that the accused being in an unsound state of mind was not in a fit condition to defend himself. The magistrate had, therefore, in virtue of a Government resolution, ordered the man to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. The accused having recently recovered was again put on his trial. His Worship, after recording evidence, formally committed the accused to take his trial at the Sessions of the High Court, which opens this morning.

INTOXICATION NO EXCUSE.—At the instance of Inspector Greyhurst, Tarmahomed Huttee, a Pathan, aged twenty-seven years, residing at Imambara Road, was yesterday placed before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to two Pathans, named Lalkhan Sharhaz and Umrakshah Umba, by means of a razor. It appears that, on Tuesday night, the accused, in company with his friend, named Dinmahomed Allarukhia went to a liquor shop and after having drank some liquor they were returning home, when Dinmahomed, seeing the accused very drunk, took out some money from his pocket. Both of them then returned to their room, at Imambara, where the influence of the liquor having been diminished, the accused demanded his money back from his friend, who, however, refused to accede to the demand immediately, and told Tarmahomed to wait till next morning. The accused thereupon lost his temper, went inside the room, brought out a razor, and chased his friend, who at once ran down a narrow lane, and hid himself behind a cart. The accused searched for him, but failing to find him anywhere, demanded the knowledge of his whereabouts from the complainant Lalkhan, who was then sleeping on the road outside. Lalkhan replied that he could not say where Dinmahomed was, as he had not seen him. The accused, thinking that the complainant was not telling him a true story, attacked him with the razor and cut his chin. The complainant called out for help when the second complainant ran to his assistance, and received an incised wound on his left arm. The police arriving upon the scene arrested the accused, and had the complainants removed to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were dressed. The accused, in his defence, urged that he was drunk at the time, and did not know what happened. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 35, or in default to undergo one month's further rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid as compensation to the second complainant and Rs. 10 to the first.

THE "AGE OF ZOROASTER."

ON Tuesday last, Mr. Pallonji B. Desai, sub-editor of the *Rast Goftar*, delivered a lecture, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on the "Age of Zoroaster." There was a fairly large attendance of Parsees, who attentively listened to the remarks made.

At the outset the lecturer confessed that he was not competent to deal with such a difficult subject as the "Age of Zoroaster." That the prophet lived in a very remote age there was no doubt, but although a large number of ancient and modern writers have touched upon the subject, and given a number of dates, no two authors have come to a common conclusion. Of the ancient writers some compute the age of the prophet to be some 6,000 years before the Christian era, while others are of opinion that he lived only some 600 years before Christ. Mr. Desai tried to reason that he who lived 6,000 years before Christ was not Zoroaster, but another prophet, who preceded the renowned sage of Bactria. His real name was Haoma or Hom, who is alluded to in the Avesta. But the Greek writers not knowing the real name of that more ancient prophet called him the Great Prophet. Those who tried to put Zoroaster in the 6th century B. C. were not more successful than those who had placed him in the 60th century B. C. The *Ardai viraf Namah* as well as the *Bundahesh*, two Pehlvi works, state that the religion of Zoroaster was defiled by Alexander the Great, some three hundred years after the death of the prophet. From this, and from what Agathias and Ammianus Marcellinus have said about Zoroaster's flourishing in the time of a certain King Hystaspes, Anquetil du Peron, Sir John Malcolm, and other writers declared that the prophet must have lived in the time of Darius Hystaspes, who ruled in Persia. But the lecturer said that the Hystaspes mentioned by the above-named Roman writers was not the father of the great Darius, but was the Kaianian King Gushtasp, whose name often occurs in the Gathas of Zoroaster as the great ruler who helped the prophet in propagating his reformed religion. Again, Agathias speaks of a certain Jamasp, who was the minister of King Hystaspes. Darius had no such visier, but Gushtasp had one, who also was a great admirer and one of the first disciples of the prophet. From all this the lecturer concluded that the king the Roman writers meant was neither Darius nor his father Hystaspes, who never ascended the throne of Persia, but the Kaianian King Hystaspes (known in the Avesta by the name of Kava Vistaspa) who flourished in remote antiquity. In order to explode further this latter theory of the age of Zoroaster, the lecturer tried to give some tangible reasons. He said that if the prophet had lived in the reign of Darius Hystaspes, Herodotus, "the father of ancient history," would certainly have mentioned the fact in his works, as he himself flourished some years after Darius. Also, had Zoroaster lived in that king's reign, Darius would have taken great pride in mentioning the fact, as the greatest event of his time in his numerous cuneiform inscriptions on the Bagistan and other hills. The Babylonian priest, who had written a complete history of his own country from ancient times to the reign of Antiochus II. of Syria, by the order of that king, had mentioned as a great event in the annals of his native land that a certain Median dynasty had ruled in Babylon for a period of some 224 years. Synkellos, in his Chronographia, says, from some of the scattered fragments of Berosus that had come into his hands, that the name of the first Median king who conquered Babylon was Zoroaster. This Zoroaster was not the prophet himself, because his name, as mentioned in the Avesta is Zarathustra Spitaman, and those who succeeded him in the hierarchy of his new religion were called after him Zarathustrotemo, or high-priests. Dr. Hang is of opinion that he who conquered Babylon must be one of those high-priests who were commonly known by the name of Zoroaster. This led the *savants*, like Dr. Hang, to believe that the prophet lived some years before the conquest of Babylon. According to him some 200 years must have elapsed since the death of the prophet in order to show his successors firm in their dual power —religious as well as political—which they enjoyed in their government of Ragha or Raghes, their chief city and seat, spiritual as well as temporal. For this very reason this city has been called in the Avesta the "Raghes of Zoroaster." The high-priests were thus the heads, not only of the religion but of the government also in the province, to which the historian Berosus gives the name of Media, although at the time of Babylonian conquest the region was not known by that name. But as the high-priest who conquered might have come from that part of Persia, which was known in the time of Berosus by the name of Media, he called the dynasty of the eight kings who ruled for a period of 224 years in his native land as "Median." As Berosus has given certain dates as to the chief events in his history, authentic and trustworthy writers like Dr. Hang, Mr. George Rawlinson and others have come to the conclusion that Babylon must have been conquered in the year 2458 B. C. The lecturer concluded that if the period of 200 years, as the time which must have elapsed since the death of the prophet be added, the age of Zoroaster would be 2,600 years B. C.

On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 28th and 29th Silver Spoon Competition took place at Cooria, on Thursday morning, distances 200 and 300 yards. The shooting at 200 yards was almost phenomenal. Gunnery-Instr. Bedford, Royal Navy, has the credit of making the first highest possible this season, his sighting shot also being a bull's-eye. Volunteer Fry, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, ran him very close with 29 out of 40, whilst there were three ties of 37, three of 36, two of 35, a 34 and 6 33s. The scores at 300 yards were also very good. The members who are justified are reminded that Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s prizes will be fired for on Saturday, the 3rd instant. The firing point will be roped round, and members present are requested to assist in keeping off from the firing point except those actually firing. The following are the scores :—

28TH COMPETITION.

	Score 200 yards.
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	40a
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	39b
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	37c
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	37a
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteer	37d
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	36a
Sergt Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	36e
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	36c
Gunner T Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	35c
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	35f
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	34c
Lce-Corpl J Barbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	33c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	33a
Cr Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	33g
Cr Sergt W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	33g
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	33c
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	33c
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Corpl W J High, Bo Vol Rifles	32h
Corpl G Elliott, R M Light Infantry	31
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	30
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	29
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Vol O M Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	22

(a) Handicapped 12 points ; (b) handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon ; (c) handicapped 9 points ; (d) handicapped 6 points, winner of 4th spoon ; (e) handicapped 6 points; (f) handicapped 3 points, winner of 2nd spoon ; (g) handicapped 3 points ; (h) winner of 3rd spoon.

29TH COMPETITION.

	Score 300 yards.
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Volunteers	35a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	34b
Cr-Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	33i
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	33e
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifle s	33c
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	32f
Corpl W J High Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32b
Sergt-Instr J Thompson Bo Vol Rifles	32f
Lce-Corpl J W Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt.	31e
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	31b
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	31e
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	31b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	30b
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	30f
Corpl G Killott, R M Light Infantry	30f
Cr-Sergt K W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	29h
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	28b
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	28b
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	28f
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Corpl D'Souza, J J Bo Vol Rifles	21
Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	28

(a) Handicapped 9 points, winner of 4th spoon ; (b) handicapped 12 points ; (c) handicapped 3 points, winner of 1st spoon ; (d) handicapped 3 points, winner of 2nd spoon ; (e) handicapped 9 points ; (f) handicapped 6 points ; (g) handicapped 3 points, winner of 3rd spoon ; and (h) handicapped 3 points.

RAI BAHADUR BANSI LAL RAM BATTAN of Mian Mir has offered to construct an additional wing to the Lady Aitchison Hospital for Women at Lahore, which will bear the name of Lady Lansdowne, and has further undertaken to make some alterations and additions to the Hospital, which are urgently needed. Among the additions will be a porch, which is to bear the name of Miss Fitzpatrick. Lady Lansdowne and Miss Fitzpatrick have consented to have their names associated with these additions, in accordance with the wishes of the donor

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MISDIRECTION BY A SESSIONS JUDGE TO A JURY.

IMPERATRIX VS. NAMMIA JITAMIA AND JERIA BHAIJEE.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in October last, convicted the two accused of murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt respectively, and sentenced the first to transportation for life, and the second accused to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The first accused in this case was charged with the murder of one Ujja Bhaga by striking him with a spear or a sword on his abdomen ; and he and the second accused were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Lakha Bhaga and Dhana Bhaga by striking them with a spear and sword. The Sessions Judge told the jury that, in the evidence before the Court, there was not a single tittle to show that the wound from which Ujja died was inflicted in such circumstances as would render the offence aught save murder. It appeared that there had been a new appointment of watchmen in the village, that there was feud between them and the old men, and that the new men went round the village, annoying the old men. On the night of the occurrence, the accused, who were two of the newly-appointed watchmen, were going their round and found the cow of Dhana Bhaga loose. They awoke him, and he came out and tied it up. The accused then went to the house of the deceased Ujja, and roused him up, and when he came out they fell upon him, and the first accused struck him with a weapon in the abdomen, and Ujja fell down and died a few hours afterwards. He had mentioned the names of his assailants before his death. The defence set up was an "alibi, but the evidence of the witnesses contradicted the story told by the accused.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the Court's decision on the appeals, said : We are of opinion that, under the circumstances deposed to by the witnesses, the Sessions Judge misdirected the jury when he required to find the prisoner Nammia guilty or not guilty of murder, and no less offence. The jury were not bound to believe the eye-witnesses to the mortally wounding of Ujja in every particular : it was for them to decide whether those witnesses had exaggerated the guilt of either of the prisoners, or had, while engaged in the scuffle, failed to perceive certain things that happened. The jury were entitled to make allowances for unfriendly animus and mistakes of the senses. Instead of the above stringent direction, the learned Judge ought to have pointed out to the jury that the opinion of the medical witness, that the wound was not caused by a spear, was at variance with the statements of the eye-witnesses and the dying statement of Ujja as reported by the witness Shankar. We are further of opinion that the Judge ought to have drawn the attention of the jury to other important evidence. The witness Chaku deposed that he saw the wounding of Ujja on the 12th July last ; but never mentioned the fact to any one until the 30th September. This reticence is the more remarkable, as he is the scribe who wrote the two papers which purport to be the dying statement of Ujja on the night of the 11th July. The Judge drew the attention of the jury to inconsistent statements made for the defence. He ought to have explicitly pointed out that, although the witness for the Crown, Shankar, now says that Ujja named the accused, Chaku does not confirm that statement, but reports Ujja as vaguely indicating two new watchmen, and that Chaku, and not Shankar, is supported by the two documents said to be the dying declarations. The jury should also have been shown that Shankar's assertion, that he entered the names of the prisoners in the report which he wrote and sent off that night to the Naroda police station, is at variance with the report itself, which apparently gives a different impression of the affair, as it states that, when the Chowkidars were on their nightly round, two rascals (baramkhors) happened to come, and met the Chowkidars who followed them, when one of the latter was wounded, and the rascals were injured on the belly and elsewhere. It ends—"These people don't come here, so come at once." The report does not even suggest that the assailants of Ujja were people of the class of the prisoners. Facts like the above ought to have been brought before the consideration of the jury, not only as important in themselves but also in connection with the denial by the witnesses Nagar, Iswar, and Shankar Trickam of the statements which the Judge treats as proved to have been made to the police, and which they say they never made, and which implicate the prisoners. The need of the most careful intellectual impartiality in summing up a case depending on evidence like the present, to the jury, is shown by the fact that, according to the evidence of the eye-witnesses for the Crown, two other persons, Amir and Jita, Sindhis, were present at the disturbance and took a part in it against Ujja. We have to point out that, under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court of Session is required, in convictions of murder, to state the reason why sentence of death is not passed ; and that according to the criminal ruling No. 90 of 21st December, 1888, it was the duty of that Court to pronounce a judgment on the prisoner Jera (who was tried with assessors, containing the particulars specified in Section 367 of the Code. The absence of such a judgment makes it more difficult for this Court to comprehend the view taken of the facts at the trial. We now reverse the convictions and sentences, and direct that the prisoners be tried again by the Court of Session. The present case is one to which the remarks of the learned Judges in Reg. vs. Fatechand, 5 Bom. H. C. R., 85. Apx., apply, it being highly important that the evidence on both sides should be fully laid before the jury on whom the law assigns the duty of determining the facts.

The Court reversed the convictions and sentences, and directed that the prisoners be tried again by a Court of Session.

A FATHER THROWING HIS INFANT CHILD INTO A CANAL.

IMPERATRIX VS. KASANA KALAN.

The prisoner in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Dyaram Gidumal, Joint Sessions Judge of Nadiad, who on the 21st September last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Motilal, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused and his wife Jiba were on very bad terms with each other on account, as she alleged, of his carrying on an intrigue with another woman. About noon on the 25th July last, she went with her children to her mother-in-law's field, where the accused was working. He rebuked her for coming late, in consequence of which she went back home without the children. Then, taking some utensils with her she left the village for her parents' house. On her way she met her aunt Banji to whom she complained that her children had been forcibly taken away from her by her husband, and that she was going to her parents' house. The aunt persuaded her to stay with her, saying that she herself would get back the children. In the evening they both went to the house of accused's mother, where he then lived, and Banji asked for Jiba's infant. In the meantime the accused had come home, and he told Banji to mind her own business, refusing to give up the infant. Jiba, on the 17th July, made a complaint to the Mukhi and asked that her children might be restored to her, alleging that the accused had caused the disappearance of her infant. Enquiries were made in the village for the accused, but as he could not be found, a report was sent to the police. On the following day, the accused was brought by his cousin from Kumarvad, and when questioned by the police made a full confession, and took them to a canal where, he said, he had thrown in the child, as he felt bewildered by its shrieks and cries. A search was made by the police, but the body of the child could not

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4-30 to 5-30 P. M.—The Horse Show Driving and Leaping Competitions.

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TIME TABLE FOR THIS DAY.

2ND DAY.—FRIDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

3-45 p.m. .....Class 3—Ponies in Harness.
4-0 p.m. .....Class 8, 9, and 11.—Hunters.
4-15 p.m. ....Class 4—Teams.
4-45 p.m. ....Class 12—Ladies' Horses Ridden.
4-30 p.m. .....Class 16 & 17—Driving Competitions.
5-0 p.m. ....Class 14—Ponies Jumping.
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R. A. WILLIS, Honorary Secretary.

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NOTICE.

Declarations must be delivered to the Undersigned not later than 7-30 a.m., to-day, at the Mahaluxmi Race Course.

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Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

HENRY HISCOCKS, BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard, Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

NOTES: INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL. Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna. Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

At the biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, the result of which was looked forward to with much interest, though in banking and commercial circles it was pretty accurately forecast, as stated in an Exchange report of last evening, a lakh and a quarter of Bills were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 2 3-8d., and 39 lakhs of Wire Transfers to the three presidencies, also at 1s. 2 3-8d. —these rates showing a reduction of 1-32d. in Bills, and of 1-16d. in Transfers on those previously obtained. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅛d.

The price of Consols remained at 98¾ in London yesterday, and Indian Sterling Loan at 109, but the market rate of discount was put up ¼ per cent., both on short London Bills, and on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2¼ and 2¼ per cent., respectively. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver was ¼ higher, at 30 13-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was still quoted at 66¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·86¾ dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in London yesterday, at £61¼. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 96¼; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at Rs. 25·19¼.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 37½s. per 416lbs, nominal, shipment this or next month to Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; and Linseed at 39½s. per 416 lbs. cif, buyers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market steady.

Spot prices of Cotton were again unchanged in Liverpool yesterday; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 3-16d. for February-March shipments, and 4 17-64d. for May-June. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8 1-16 cents per lb.; but April Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 24,000 bales; and the figures this season now compare as follows with those of the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts	24,000	12,000	22,000
Four days' do. ...	89,000	62,000	118,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	4,877,000	3,996,000	5,504,000

Business in our local Cotton market has been upon a small scale to-day and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought only 300 bales of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 159: while the Mills have taken, in ready new Cotton, 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 172½; and Karanjia, at Rs. 189-99; and in old stuff, 225 Ujein, at Rs. 156: and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 177; and Julgaum, at Rs. 145 per candy.

It still looked like rain at Agra in the Bengal circle, and it was cloudy at Oomrawattee and Khangaum, in the Oomra circle, when this morning's telegrams were sent off; but over the rest of the Cotton area the weather was bright and seasonable.

Wheat remains steady in tone, and prices are all unchanged; but only a small export business has been done again to-day.

Seeds are in moderate request for shipment; but the tone of the market is quiet, and rates are all the same as yesterday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,267	bales.
Wheat	15,407	cwts.
Linseed	12,508	,,
Rapeseed	5,155	,,
Gingelly	11,152	,,
Groundnuts	23,489	,,
Castorseed	6,154	,,
Rice	17,678	,,

Freights are firm. There has been a good demand to-day. For February loading steamers from speculators, at 20s. per ton, at which rate the Arthur Head (s) has been fixed for one picked port. Rates for February shipment are again about 1s. per ton higher, and for March fully 6d.; for April-May loading also, holders are asking 3d. to 6d. per ton more.

Exchange.—As might be expected on the receipt of the advices regarding the sales of Councils yesterday, as chronicled above, this market opened weak at 1s. 2 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 3/8d. for Demand; 1s. 2 9-16d. being still quoted for 3 months' sight Credits, ready forward having been nominal. As usual in a depressed market, no sales of Credits were reported, until 1s. 2½d. for three months' sight Bills was done for February delivery, though, at the opening, a moderate demand for Bank remittance set in at quotations as above, with the usual result that the Demand rate fell to 1s. 2 9-32d., and three months' sight Credits to 1s. 2 15-32d. A fair amount of Silver business has also been reported, and our market again closed weak and demoralized as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 9-32d. to ¼d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2¼d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2 11-32d.	,,
Credits do.	...1s. 2 15-32d.	,,
Francs do.	...1·52 to 152¼	,,

Government Paper has been weak again to-day, at some further slight decline from last evening's quotations for Fours, rates closing, however, at some recovery from the lowest level touched, say at 102 5-16 for Money, 1s. 2 3/8d. for the Settlement; and 102 11-16 for the March account; 100 1/8 being still named for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

Shares remain very quiet, and the only movement in prices to-day has been an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Mill shares; of Rs. 10 in Maneckji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Alliance.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Feroznepore and Cawapore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th January, 1894, on 1,576·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,42,000	3,65,000	4,000	5,12,000
Or per mile of Railway	85	219	2	308
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,42,000	6,28,000	8,000	8,79,000
Total for 3 weeks ..	3,84,000	9,94,000	12,000	13,91,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	1,43,049	3,75,748	5,958	5,24,755
Per mile of Ry do.	85	224	4	313
Total to corresponding date do.	3,46,316	10,25,227	17,882	13,89,405

Increase for the week .....Rs. 12,755
Do. to date ..... ,, 1,595

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th January, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,03,000	1,92,000	4,000	2,99,000
Or per mile of Railway	223	417	9	649
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	1,81,000	3,28,000	8,000	5,16,000
Total for 3 weeks..	2,81,000	5,18,000	12,000	8,14,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,995	1,86,426	1,982	2,86,824
Per mile of Ry do.	213	404	4	621
Total to corresponding date do.	2,84,857	5,42,099	12,257	8,39,213

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 12,616
Ditto to date ..... ,, 24,928

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO UPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GARDNER—February 1, at Albion Place, Byculla, Bombay, Edward James, the beloved and only child of C. and J. Gardner, of pneumonia, after a very short illness.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

WEST—January 27, at Walterton, Simla, the wife of Mr C H West, Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India, of a son.
WILSON—January 27, at Hiram Lodge, Ootacamund, the wife of J R Wilson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

ANDERSON—January 24, at Harbans, Dehra Dun, N-W P., Robert Uniacke, eldest son of General George Gibson Anderson, aged 40 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

We have been quickly justified by the event in pronouncing the statement respecting Mr. Gladstone's alleged resignation to be unfounded. The Prime Minister who is staying at Brarritz for a three-week's holiday, has wired an official notification stating that he is not about to resign. There is, therefore, no question of a letter being sent to the Queen informing her Majesty that he intends to retire from the Ministry. The reasons assigned for this supposed step, which is very unlikely at a time when Mr. Gladstone is as free from the cares of office as he would be in private life at Hawarden, were of a kind that would not weigh with the Prime Minister in the least. He was fully aware before he took office, and indeed long before the General Election that gave him a majority in the House of Commons, that the House of Lords would throw out any measure of Home Rule, which he might succeed in carrying through the Lower House. Disappointment on that score was the last feeling that could arise when the forecaste was realised. Discouragement arising from the resistance to the Parish Councils Bill and its amendment in the House of Lords would not affect an old Parliamentary hand, who knows, as well as Lord Randolph Churchill that the business of an Opposition is to oppose. There is more of the *Pall Mall Gazette* than of Mr. Gladstone in the supposition that disappointment and discouragement would precipitate his resignation. Nevertheless when a Prime Minister has entered on his eighty-fifth year, and sight and hearing are affected, his tenure of office, as Mr. Gladstone says with unconscious pathos, is liable to interruption at any moment. He owns frankly that for many months past his age and infirmities of sight and hearing have made a relief from public cares desirable. But nevertheless he has not deemed it necessary during those months to seek the repose which he naturally desires; *on va loin apres qu'on est las.* The significant intimation which closes the notification will attract general attention. The Prime Minister professes ignorance of "the possible course of important events," and declares that he "has done nothing in anywise to restrain absolute freedom of action." Important events are not only possible, but must be near at hand, when it is deemed necessary to give absolute freedom of action to the able and masterful lieutenant who in the absence of the Prime Minister, leads the House of Commons, and is to all intents and purposes head of the Government while Mr. Gladstone is in Biarritz. If it be true, as has been asserted, that Sir William Harcourt considers it imprudent to face the House and the country with a Budget acknowledging a deficit of two millions, to say nothing of extra expenditure on the navy, he may use the freedom of action accorded him to hasten an appeal to the country. If that be the case Parliament is within a measurable distance of dissolution. On the other hand, the freedom of action may be intended to cover the adoption of the proposals for a Democratic Budget urged on the Chancellor of the Exchequer by eighty Radical members of Parliament. The proposals in question, include a graduated income tax, the adoption of which would wipe out the deficit, and give a free breakfast table without touching the pockets of any but the rich, who are not a very large or very clamorous class. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that the proposals in question shall be taken into serious consideration. It will probably be found that it is in this direction rather than in a premature appeal to the country, that Sir William Harcourt will avail himself of the free hand which the Prime Minister has conferred upon him with such noticeable emphasis.

An interesting libel suit, the hearing of which extended over eighteen weeks, has just been concluded in Melbourne. Mr. Syme, the proprietor of the *Age*, was charged with libelling Mr. Speight, one of the Victorian Railway Commissioners, on eleven different counts. When the financial position of the Australian Colonies became most acute, the *Age* attacked the system on which the railways were managed in a long series of articles not only pointed out, where economy could be effected, but also claimed to indicate the persons responsible for the alleged extravagances, and the motives which induced them to continue the policy then pursued. Some of the allegations were most sweeping, and would have required the production of much evidence either to substantiate or deny them, but it is not to be for a moment assumed that a journal of the standing of the *Age* would have made the assertions it did without an honest belief that they were true, and that its criticisms were for the public good. In the first place, political influence was alleged to have led to the overmanning of the railway service and concessions to localities at the instance of members of Parliament. The Commissioners were charged with being subservient to Ministers in return for increases in their salaries; it was asserted that they were incompetent, extravagant, and neglected their duty as regards statutory obligations imposed upon them to acquaint Parliament as to the prospects of the proposed lines; "they were in revolt against Parliament and the public." Then they were accused of having increased the average annual cost of each employé by forty pounds per annum, and with having worked the railways on a deficit during their administration of from a quarter to half-a-million pounds. They were charged with having allowed stores worth a quarter of a million of money to depreciate in value to the extent of two hundred thousand pounds, and using unnecessarily costly material in the construction of rolling stock and with unnecessarily breaking up stock. Then it was said they overmanned and over-clothed the service, built stations which were not wanted, neglected the proper maintenance of the permanent way, and wasted revenue in high salaries. They were further accused with having run an extravagant mileage, of refusing to give some newspapers information, and supplying it to others. Finally, the Commissioners were accused of incompetence, resulting in the diminution of the borrowing powers of the colony, which diminution prevented the extension of lines and of having adopted a defiant attitude towards the Government, which justified their suspension. It was not to be expected that so formidable an indictment would be permitted to pass unchallenged, and the Commissioners for whom Mr. Speight stood entered an action for damages. What the *Age* advocated had in the meantime come to pass. The railway administration was overhauled and the action of the paper was popularly applauded. But unfortunately for the defendant whose *bona fide* no one can doubt, there was one of the counts in the long indictment on which the jury by a majority found against him. On ten of the eleven alleged libels the jury was unable to come to any conclusion, as to the remaining one—that of causing waste in stores, perhaps the least grave of the lot—the jury by a three-fourths majority decided that the defendant had failed to prove the charge, assessed damages at one hundred pounds. The Melbourne paper claims this is practically a justification, especially as the judge observed in addressing the jurors that "the management of the railways was a matter of the highest public concern, a matter of the highest public interest, a matter of overwhelming importance, and consequently every individual in the community was entitled to fully, freely, boldly, and—although it may sound harsh—even harshly criticise all the acts of the Commissioners as managers of the railways." Besides this the *Age* has the satisfaction of knowing that the local Government virtually admitted the justice of the general impeachment of the Commissioners by superseding them and carrying out the reforms the necessity for which was proved. The *Age* rejoices, and every newspaper will sympathise with its triumph. The costs incurred by the plaintiff amounted to eight thousand pounds; those by the defendant to twenty-one thousand. It is incredible that such scandals could possibly arise in connection with railways in India, whether State or guaranteed. A national subscription is suggested, to reimburse the defendant newspaper.

The Exchange market was quite demoralized all yesterday. Council Bills having been allotted on Wednesday at 1s. 2 3-8d. to the extent of rupees forty lakhs of Telegraphic Transfers, buyers have apparently taken it as an indication of the intention of the Secretary of State for India to sell at current rates. Whether they are right or wrong in their assumption sterling rates have consequently fallen considerably, as will be seen from the Exchange report. But there is another side to the question. On Wednesday, in spite of all statements to the contrary, there were no Banks in Bombay lending even on the security of Government paper, the rate of interest being a matter of comparatively little importance so long as borrowers could find accommodation. The stringent position of the Money market is not relieved by the distribution of forty lakhs to the Exchange Banks in Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere. It is altogether dependent on the action of the Secretary of State, whether the downward tendency of Exchange is to continue, or to put it in another way, whether he or his buyers shall dictate terms. It should be obvious to any person of ordinary business capacity that we are on the eve of large movements in produce in India and in Burmah, and that a very large amount of money which the Secretary of State must chiefly supply, will be required to finance the crops now coming forward for export. But if it is allowed to be understood that the highest tenders for Council Bills will be accepted, buyers will either refrain from tendering altogether or tender only at steadily declining rates. In any case whether a minimum rate for Council Bills is declared or not, there is the certainty of very tight money being experienced until the end of June. If the Secretary of State knew his power, he is not bound to accept any rates offered to him for his Bills, on the contrary, he is to a great extent master of the situation. If he should refuse to allot his Bills next week, money would again be tighter than ever. The small allotment on Wednesday has not led to any relief of the stringency of money here or in Calcutta, as is clearly seen from the advance in the Bank of Bengal rate to seven per cent. on Wednesday.

The High Court of the North-West Provinces has found itself in an awkward predicament in the matter of its sixth judge, the legality of whose appointment has been challenged. A judgment was appealed against, and counsel for the appellant took the opportunity of challenging the legality of Mr. Justice Burkitt's appointment. The point was referred to the Full Bench. The appointment has been made by the Lieutenant-Governor when a temporary vacancy occurred, and it was contended that he had neither been appointed by letters patent nor by the Governor-General in Council. If Mr. Burkitt was not legally appointed, said the Full Bench in its decision, all his judgments, decrees, and orders in civil and criminal cases had been *ultra vires* and illegal, and in some cases the mischief was irreparable, especially in capital sentences. In other cases it was pointed out that it would be possible for Parliament to pass an Act legalising all his judgments, which, considering Mr. Burkitt has acted as a judge since November, 1892, are very numerous. Moreover the Secretary of State sanctioned his appointment as a temporary measure. The Chief Justice concluded his observations on this case by remarking that, being in ignorance as to whether or not any power existed under which Mr. Justice Burkitt may have been lawfully appointed to act as a Judge of the Court, the Court held that the presumption that he was duly appointed, which arises from the fact of his having acted as a Judge of the Court since November 1892, had not been rebutted. This he admits may seem to be a lame and impotent conclusion for a court of justice to arrive at concerning the validity of the appointment of one of its acting Judges, but the lack of necessary information as to the appointment, coupled with the circumstances of the case, permitted of their arriving at no other. The local paper calls attention to this curious spectacle of a purely legal tribunal evading, its own interpretation of the law, merely out of a desire as it would seem to avoid inconvenience to the administration. A reference home, however, and the passing of an Act of Parliament, together with the formal appointment of Mr. Burkirtt, if a sixth judge be necessary, seems imperative.

That the outbreak of the Kachins, which has now given occasion for the concentration of a force at Hona, was not unexpected may be gathered from the newly issued report on the Administration of Burma. Though it is claimed that the whole of the population of the Kachin Hills to the west of the Irrawaddy and south of Kamaing has been practically quieted and those on the hills east of Bhamo were fairly tranquil at the close of last official year, the Commissioner had reason to believe that further attacks on villagers and posts were in preparation. The state of the whole of the Kachin tribes is carefully noted in the comprehensive report. In the Kychyin Wabaung tract, south-west of Matin, the Kachins have always had a bad reputation as cattle-lifters and during March and April last the number of robberies and thefts from caravans on the march along the south of the Tagin increased to such an extent that a small special force of military police was sent to Myothi for patrol duty. This not having the desired effect, a stronger force was sent with the result that the Superintendent in charge discovered and punished some of the offenders. He also traced five dacoities to the Kachins of Matin. Unfortunately, however, Matin had been placed out of bounds, and the immunity which the district enjoyed could but be conducive to further raiding. However the military post formerly at Mannaung was transferred to Myothi in the hope that by the aid of constant patrols from this post the trade route might be kept quiet. It was then hoped also that civil officers would be able to move freely about with small escorts, and that no more large columns would be required. In the Amber Mines region, however, at the time the report was sent in, the tribes had taken seriously to interfering with the rubber trade. Several consignments of rubber had been intercepted by the Kachins and messages sent to them from Kansaing were treated with defiance. East of the Suikan Valley organised resistance was regarded as over, but the Kynsaing and other Kachins of this region it was foretold would have to be again visited. As regards the attitude of the Kachins of the Suikan Valley, it is regraded as entirely satisfactory, and the manner adopted in disposing of notorious dacoits by the Hpumkan Kachins calculated to discourage marauders from again visiting these hills. On the hills to the east of Bhamo the Kachins are found to come in more freely than heretofore to submit intertribal disputes to the Deputy Commissioner. But, declares the compiler of the report, until Matin is brought under control a complete immunity from raids is not to be expected. Since the close of the Sima Expedition a cruel raid was perpetrated in Maumahkam by the Sadan Kawng Kachins and these, as was known, were contemplating joining two unfriendly Sawbwas in renewed attacks. Though the posts at Sima and Sadon are expected to have a good effect, it is recognised that until the boundary is settled and the hills on the Burmese side of the line brought under control it will be impossible to reckon on the permanence of peace in those hills.

According to the latest ruling of the Government of India regarding the deciphering and publication of Indian inscriptions, all epigraphical matter will in future be published in the official Supplement to the *Indian Antiquary*, though brief preliminary notices of their character may appear in other journals. Dr. Fuhrer, it appears, apart from his duties as Curator of the Lucknow Provincial Museum, has been devoting his time to collecting information for a forthcoming volume on "The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in Rajputana." He is also endeavouring to secure further inscriptions for publication in official journals. All these will presumably first see light in the *Indian Antiquary*. Dr. Fuhrer was, it seems, highly successful in securing valuable inscriptions, especially at the Sanchi Tope in Bhopal, where, besides excavating a large number of native inscriptions hitherto unknown, which should yield many interesting historical names. He recovered the last fragment of an edict of Asokas, which carries the date of the large Buddhist stupa to a much earlier date than was orginally assigned, and shows it to be probably the oldest extant Buddhist monument in the world. At Ajmere the Doctor examined the six polished black marble slabs which were discovered at the old mosque, the Arbia-din-ka-Jhonpra, and finds them to contain fragments of hitherto unknown Sanskrit plays written in the middle of the twelfth century. His report further discloses the surprising amount of indifference on the part of the Rajput families to the preservation of the monuments and relics of their ancestors. In Jodhpur nothing has been done towards repairing the monuments of the former Rulers and ancient heroes of the country at Mandor. They have become the home of strolling beggars and pariah dogs, while the celebrated royal cemetery at Abar, with the mausoleums of the Ranas of Udaipur, is desolate and waste. The Archæological Surveyor very pertinently suggests that a small annual grant be made to clear the ancient site of Mandu in the Dhar State, where the large number of magnificent and interesting ruins are covered with rank vegetation, and allowed to crumble away in utter neglect.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kanade have disposed of an appeal made to the Bombay High Court in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Nammia Jitamia and Jera Bhaijee. Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, had convicted the first accused of the murder of one Ujja Bhaga, by striking him with a spear or sword in his abdomen, and had sentenced him to transportation for life; while the second accused, who was convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to two other persons

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE'S RUMOURED RETIREMENT.

THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE'S* STATEMENT DENIED.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

In an official notification from Biarritz Mr. Gladstone denies the statement made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* that he is about to resign, though, he says, his advanced age and defective sight and hearing have for many months made a relief from public cares desirable and rendered his tenure of office liable to interruption at any moment.

Mr. Gladstone says he is ignorant of the possible course of important events, but has done nothing in anywise to restrain absolute freedom of action.

THE HARNESS CASE.

THE THREE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Mr. Hannay, the Magistrate at the Marlborough Street Police Court, has discharged Mr. Harness, the director of the Medical Battery Company, and Messrs. McCully and Hollier, who were brought up on a charge of having conspired together to obtain money by false pretences, his Worship being of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient for a jury to convict upon.

A NEW LINE TO BOMBAY.

A movement is on foot to start a new line of steamers between Manchester and Karachi and Bombay.

The promoters are now conferring with Messrs. MacIver regarding the scheme.

SECRET AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The *Standard's* Shanghai correspondent states that Russia and China have concluded a secret agreement, whereby China agrees to observe neutrality regarding the Pamirs.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 31.

The House of Representatives has amended the tariff by passing an internal Revenue Bill, which includes an income-tax.

FEB. 1.

The final vote on the Tariff Bill will be taken to-night or to-morrow, and the Bill is expected to pass by a majority of thirty-four, notwithstanding the defections among the Democrats.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with the homeward Indian mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived here, at 1-30 p.m., to-day.

A TELEGRAPH LINE FROM HURDWAR TO GONAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 1.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction, without delay, of a telegraph line from Hurdwar to Gonah, the scene of the recent landslip in these provinces. The wire will be 150 miles long, and eight stations will be opened. Mr. E. P. Hill, of the Telegraph Department, has reconnoitred the route, so that the work may be begun forthwith.

CHANGES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Some changes have been ordered in the administrative arrangement of the Indian Telegraph Department. Two divisions are to be absorbed, and the two Superintendents thus set free are to be posted to head-quarters, where they will assist the Director of Traffic and Construction, thus easing off the present pressure. They will thus gain experience, which will qualify them for the post of a Director.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

The Viceregal Council met to-day. The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhao Chitnavis enquired whether Government, in view of the backward state of the Central Provinces, will be pleased to draw the attention of the Local Government to a small percentage of its income being spent on the colleges, and point out the advisability of giving increased aid to local colleges to enable them to improve and strengthen the professoriate, and extend their sphere of usefulness.

Sir Antony Macdonnell replied that the Government of India would forward the hon. member's question to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and on the receipt of his reply, would consider whether any orders were necessary.

The Land Acquisition Act amendment was next discussed; several verbal amendments having been put and carried the Bill on the motion of Sir Alexander Miller was passed.

The Council then adjourned to a week.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 1.

The examination of Mr. Lallubhai, Police Superintendent, concluded to-day. The examination of Mr. Motilal, Assistant Police Superintendent, by the Public Prosecutor, commenced. The case has been adjourned to Saturday.

MR. EARDLEY-NORTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

Mr. Eardley-Norton, to-day, telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy, resigning the membership of the Viceregal Council, owing to proceedings of adultery being instituted against him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, FEB. 1.

The s. s. Thames left here this afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 1.

H. M. S. Boadicea left for Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	61 1/8
Bar Silver	30 13-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 31.

10 p.m.	71·4

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

8 a.m.	67·9
10 a.m.	72·4
2 p.m.	78·2
4 p.m.	78·1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BEFORE he left India, Mr. J. L. Kipling, C.I.E., recorded a note advocating the preparation of annual monographs on the industries of the Punjab; but the Government has not this year found it possible to put an officer on special duty to make the enquiry suggested.

AMONG the earliest points to be settled in connection with the scheme of army reorganisation, is the stations where the Lieutenant-Generals commanding the Punjab and Bengal armies are to have their headquarters. In the Punjab the choice seems to lie between Rawalpindi and Lahore; while Meerut, Lucknow, Agra and Allahabad are the stations which come into consideration for the Bengal army.

MR. H. F. SILCOCK, I.C.S., on return to duty, has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Jawhar, during the absence of Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I.C.S., on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

MR. H. M. THOMPSON, B.A., M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer, has been granted furlough for nine months, with effect from May 1st next.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I.C.S., has been appointed to take charge of the Surat range, as First Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, and Mr. F. W. M. Butler, of the Surat Range, has been transferred to do duty as Assistant Collector in charge of Uran Range.

MR. W. HOLMES succeeds Mr. Porter as Inspector-General of Police in the N.-W. Provinces when the latter retires in the beginning of May next. In consequence of coming into the new appointment Mr. Holmes, it is believed, will give up the leave that he was intending to take during the summer. As he had already officiated in the appointment, the selection must have been anticipated as soon as it was known that Mr. Porter was retiring; but none the less it will be welcomed. Mr. Holmes has not only made his reputation at Saharunpore as a first-rate Magistrate, but he has all the qualities to enable him to fill with success a post where success depends not so much upon the work that a man does himself, as on his power of getting good work out of others.

FROM the 20th to the 26th instant, 1 European 4 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 315 Hindus, 47 Mahomedans, and 2 others died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 386 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 356. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from cholera, 4 from measles, 124 from fevers, 46 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 195 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 44·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 20th January was 290 against 307 and 311 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 77. There were 41 deaths from cholera, against 20 and 18 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from tetanus against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 118 and 38 respectively, against 132 and 44 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 33·1 per mille per annum, against 29·7, the mean of the last five years.

ABOUT thirteen lakhs of rupees were spent during the year 1892-93 on the Periyar project. The height of the dam was raised by about 20 feet, and it is estimated that if this rate of progress be maintained, the work will be completed in four years. It is stated, however, that the rate in future years will probably be lower. The boring of the great watershed tunnel was retarded by the breaching of the reservoir which supplies the turbine at the north end, but at the close of the year over 3,600 feet had had been bored, out of a total length of 5,700 feet.

WITH Mr. F. W. Porter's retirement there will be five departures in all from the Civil Services of these provinces during the coming spring. First comes that of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, whose time in the Ghazipur Opium Agency expires immediately. Mr. J. R. Reid, of the Board of Revenue, goes from the 1st April. The judicial ranks will be thinned by the retirement of Mr. F. E. Elliot, Judge of Allahabad, and Mr. A. Macmillan, Judge of Lucknow; and one Oudh officer, Mr. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich, is taking his pension also.

ONE of the *Jat* witnesses who was called to give evidence before the Opium Commission considers it a lucky stroke of fortune, because while his income as a *zaildar* is not much above eight annas a day, he got travelling allowance, &c., amounting to Rs. 68. He is chuckling over it, says the Lahore paper, saying "after all these Sahibs are only joking; if Government was really hard up, whence this showering of money."

FROM telegraphic information received from Burma, it is understood that owing to a report received from the Officer Commanding Phorden outpost, it is believed that the rebel Siyin Chins have made off in the direction of the village of Montok. The Officer Commanding the Chin Hills therefore despatched fifty men of the 5th Burma Battalion under Lieutenant A. C. Baldwin with four days provisions on the 26th instant, in order to work the country round that village and after that to proceed with the detachment and work the jungle round old Pimpi and Laibon villages in Siyin Chin country.

A VIENNA correspondent mentions a rumour—since contradicted—that the Shah will again shortly visit Europe. Nasr-ed-din is growing old, and seeing that he cannot succeed in placing his favourite son, Prince Massoud Mirza, Zil es-Sultan, on the throne at his decease, but that the eldest son, Muzaffer-ed-din, is not only legally the heir, but has the whole population in his favour, he wishes, so the correspondent asserts, to recommend this Prince to the favour of the Czar and the English Court. Nasr-ed-din wishes to obtain a promise from his eldest son that he will give his brother some good position in the country, such as Governor of several provinces. Nasr-ed-din also intends to make his visit one of leave-taking from the monarchs he has visited four times already—the Emperor Francis Joseph, Queen Victoria, and King Leopold.

Two burglars broke into the rooms of a gentleman absent from Paris one night, and were busily engaged looking for plunder, when suddenly one of them uttered a piercing shriek and fell to the ground. His companion, thinking that the other had dropped dead, or, fearful of the consequences of the shriek, took to his heels. The concierge of the house, accompanied by a policeman, having entered the rooms, found the burglar, bruised, bleeding, and unconscious on the floor before a large wardrobe. It appears that he had been trying to open the wardrobe, and while shaking it a bronze bust, which was on the top of it, fell down and struck him on the skull, thereby causing a serious wound. This necessitated his transfer to the infirmary of the Depot.

ONE of the simian twin-brothers, who had for some weeks been fetching crowds to the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris, died a few days ago. They were, of the ourang-outang species, and tall, gaunt, loosely built, and shaggy. They resembled at a distance a couple of bears, and had as much hair. Their gait was lumbering, but in swinging themselves from branch to branch they were lithe and rapid in their movements. These simian brothers were known as Max and Maurice. Captivity soured their tempers, and they fell out so often as to make it necessary to keep them in separate cages far enough apart for their arms not to reach from one to the other. The house where they were kept was constantly well heated, nevertheless the sudden fall of the mercury at the close of last year had a deadly effect on Maurice.

IN an interesting account of the late Lord Crewe, the *World* says, that while at Eton, nearly seventy years ago, his nervous system received a terrible shock when he was still a minor, by his tutor committing suicide in his presence while on a Continental tour, from which he never entirely recovered, and to which much of his subsequent eccentricity was attributed. He was accustomed to wear clothes of a peculiar old-fashioned cut and colour, and generally went everywhere with three orchids carelessly arranged in the same number of button-holes. His orchid-houses and vineries were amongst the finest in England, but he used to distribute almost the whole of the contents of the latter among the poor clergy of the neighbourhood. His income was over £35,000 a year, and his private charities enormous. When Crewe Hall was burning some years ago, Lord Crewe ordered a table to be placed on the lawn, and calling for ink and a telegraph form, wrote the following message to Mr. Street, R. A.:—"Dear Street,—Crewe is burning. Come and build it up again." One of Lord Crewe's pet aversions was the arrival of any relatives or visitors by the express trains which reach Crewe in the middle of the night. Early every Sunday morning light literature was sternly banished from the library of Crewe Hall, and replaced by sundry volumes of sermons. Breakfast always followed immediately on morning prayers, a special table being invariably reserved for Lord Crewe and certain favoured guests, to whom he gave a separate verbal invitation. If anybody ever ventured on taking a place there unasked, he or she would be politely requested to withdraw to the other table.

SOME interesting statistics are published by the *Journal Officiel* about divorce cases in France. It was in July, 1884, that divorce, in spite of strenuous clerical opposition, was re-established by law. At first people seem to have been rather slow to avail themselves of it. For the first complete year, rather more than 4,000 decrees, as we should say, were granted. These rose steadily until 1890, the last year for which the figures are given, when the decrees were 6,557. It is noticeable that there has been a still larger increase in the number of actions, for persons have been emboldened apparently by the example of others, so that in a large number of cases they have proceeded on insufficient grounds. Against the increase of divorce cases must be set, however, a substantial decrease in the number of separation cases. Of all classes of society in France, the working class are most addicted to seeking the relief of the Divorce Court. They represent rather more than one-half the litigants. In 76 per cent. of cases generally the divorce is for cruelty, often of a merely technical character, as, for instance, a slight blow in the presence of witnesses. The adultery cases represent 21 per cent. of the total, divided into 15 per cent. in which the wives are to blame, and 6 per cent. in which the husbands are found culpable. In 3 per cent. of the cases divorce is allowed on account of one of the partners having been condemned by law to degrading punishment, *i.e.*, imprisonment.

WITH the thermometer down below the twenties and snow an inch or two thick on the ground, it was a bad time for children to be out in fancy dress. Nevertheless, the Lord Mayor's juvenile ball at the Mansion House was nearly as well attended as usual. The reception was held in the vestibule, each little guest being announced to the host and hostess according to the character assumed for the occasion. After the reception the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress adjourned to the Egyptian Hall, where the guests filed past them in gay procession, the younger ones leading the way. The costumes were exceedingly diversified and exceptionally tasteful, and by common consent the gathering was pronounced one of the most brilliant that has ever been held at the Mansion House. Nearly 800 children were present, in every fanciful variety of costume. There were Red Indians, Cavaliers, Puritans, Cinderellas, Fairy Princesses, White Cats, Sleeping Beauties, Post Captains and Admirals, and many others. Music was contributed by the band of Coldstream Guards, and a varied programme of dances was arranged; but dancing was rather at a discount during the evening, the youthful guests apparently being much more interested in the marionettes, Punch and Judy, Ethiopian minstrels, and other entertainments provided for their amusement. The happy party began to face the rigours of going home again soon after ten.

THE Queen ("Atlas") is informed) is much gratified that Col. Biggs and Col. Slade have succeeded in arranging for her to rent the Villa Fabbricotti, as her Majesty took a great fancy to this residence during her first visit to Florence, in 1888; and she endeavoured to obtain it last year, but Count Fabbricotti could not be induced to let it, as he wished to live there himself during the spring. The villa, which is a modern house of cream-coloured stucco, with square-built walls and a large square, battlemented tower, is on the south slope of the Montughi Hill, and it has the sun on the one side or the other from morning until night, and is well sheltered from the cold winds. The large terrace commands magnificent views, including not only the whole city of Florence, but also the Arno Valley, with the Carrara hills on the horizon. The windows of the rooms which the Queen herself is to occupy, open on to the terrace, which is on a level with the first-floor of the house. The villa is a perfect Italian house, with every conceivable modern improvement, and surrounded by ornate and profusely timbered grounds, which contain a series of terraces with short flights of steps, and there is a lovely garden below the house. The lodge-gates open on to the Via Vittorio Emanuele, and the carriage-drive winds very much through the grounds, as the ascent to the house is exceedingly steep. The villa is superbly decorated and furnished. There is a very large entrance-hall, from which opens a long glazed portico, whence there is a grand view.

WHEN Vienna cabmen are in trouble before the magistrates they generally manage, says our Vienna correspondent, to escape punishment by the humour they show. On Tuesday, two of these men were accused of having run over street passengers. The driver was asked to relate the incident which had brought him into trouble. He had run over a professor—Dr. Alexi. The man thus delivered himself; "My fares were two ladies, old grand-mothers, whose joint ages must have been a hundred and seventy. Need I say that one has to be careful with such passengers? I was taking them along as if they had been bundles of bones or china, marked 'with care' in capitals. Just by St. Stephen's a gentleman walks along the pavement and stares up at the sky as if he was about to discover the comet of 1899. Of course, he slipped, and the next moment was under my wheels. My old brown noticed him first, and stood still like a statue, so nothing happened to the gentleman; and that is all, sir." Some witnesses bore out the truth of the story, and the fellow was acquitted. Next came a fiacre driver—a portly man, the owner of the carriage and pair that he drives. Had he been punished before? he was asked. "Why, your honour, what a thing to ask!" was the reply. "Twenty years a fiacre driver, and not punished! You can't expect it. The gentleman was standing outside his shop, and all at once began to cross the street backwards like a crab, so deep in his thoughts he didn't hear me call. A driver can't surely be responsible for the thoughts of people in the streets." He was not held responsible.

THE recent inhospitable French law requiring foreigners engaged in any occupation in France to go and report themselves from time to time to the authorities, like so many ticket-of-leave men, is being applied with great severity by the judicial authorities at Chambery. Twenty-one persons have been hauled up before the Correctional Tribunal, otherwise the police-court, of that town, for having neglected to register themselves. Most of them were of Italian nationality. Some of them were women, of no occupation other than that of attending to their household duties, whose husbands had duly complied with the law; others were children, whose parents had neglected to inscribe them separately. In both these cases the judges held that the law had been sufficiently complied with, as they did also in one case where a woman, whose husband had inscribed himself as a married man, was earning money for herself in addition to what her husband gave her. A poor Italian girl, engaged as a domestic servant, who had offended through ignorance of the law, was let off with a fine of one franc and a lecture.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

WE have not ceased to enjoy excellent sport with these hounds since the last report of their doings appeared in these columns, although there has been nothing startling to record. Certainly the last meet from Parla was out of the common in that we enjoyed three smart gallops, accounting for two jacks, and losing the third in the thick jungle beyond Andheri—not a bad morning's work.

It remained for Wednesday's meet from the Rifle Butts, however, to give us quite the best run of the season. Where there has been such excellent sport throughout, it is, perhaps, difficult to single out any particular run as the "best of the season," and when one has just returned from a glorious gallop the critic would have reason in urging that the writer was wearing rose-coloured spectacles. But taking the run all round, the beauty of the morning, the interesting line, the cracking pace for the first-half hour, followed by the hounds' persistent and clever hunting through the thorny and close jungle on the hills above Parbuti, and, finally, the kill more than an hour from the start, combined to give us a morning such as we have not had this season, and which, perhaps, during recent years, there have been but few to equal.

A large and distinguished field of some fifty sportsmen met the Master on the arrival of the early train; their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris were as usual present and rode straight and well throughout, while we were also glad to notice the first appearance with the Bombay hounds of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army and Staff. A move was shortly made in the direction of the Melon Ground, and it was not long before a burst of music from the pack proclaimed that a jack was afoot. First running straight across the Melon Ground towards Saar, he turned left-handed as if to go through Chakla, but being headed by some cattle, he swung back right-handed round the base were of the Bamanwadi hills and away as if his point Chindoli. Turning again, however, he crossed made the road just to the west of the Marole village, and for the hills. Again he was headed by cattle and turned off across the open towards Vehar. Here a mishap occurred in the shape of one of the leading hounds, and John the terrier falling down a blind well. Waller Bell was quickly on the spot, however, and with the help of one or two of the field, who kindly lent their assistance, soon had them above ground again. It was a nasty place, with no fence round the top or anything to show there was a well there, and it is lucky there was not a more serious accident. One eager sportsman, it is believed, very nearly followed the hounds into it, and was only saved by the cleverness of his horse.

Hounds were in the meantime running hard over the open and across the low hills covered with scrub jungle or when bare of jungle with sheet rock, until the Vehar back-water was reached. Master jack had not faced the water however, for turning to the left, hounds raced along the bank until they encountered a formidable fence, thickly built up of prickly scrub. A momentary check but hounds soon found that the jack had gone through it, and were quickly scrambling through after him. Now then—who is going over first? The fence is a nasty one, with prickly binders growing well over one's head—but the more you look at it the less you liked it—and two or three sportsmen, of whom his Excellency was perhaps the foremost, were soon charging at it, leaving behind them an easier obstacle to negotiate for the less forward brigade. Away we go until the Tulsi pipe road is reached, down which we clatter until we are brought up by a check at the stone quarries—time, 30 minutes from the start, and a hard 30 minutes at that—and some of us are glad of the opportunity to slip off our horses, and give them a little chance to recover their wind. The Master casts forward and round to the right, but hounds can make nothing of it, until trying up in the jungle to the left of the road hounds hit on the line, and we are soon pushing and scrambling through the jungle gradually mounting the hill at the head of the valley.

From thence it is difficult to give a succinct account of what happened, for the jungle is in places so thick that at one moment you would be well up with hounds and then stopped perhaps, by some impenetrable thicket, you would at the next find yourself absolutely alone, out of sight or sound of the hounds. But hounds were not to be denied, and the pretty way they hunted through the jungle was a pleasure to witness. The jack was sinking fast and after ringing round and round for some little time, made a bold bid for liberty by going down the hill and making for the open, but being too hard pressed again tried to mount the hill and was run into and killed in so doing—over an hour from the start.

A great day's sport on which our popular Master is much to be congratulated. We could not well beat it, but can at least hope for some more of the same sort before the season closes.

THE PRISONS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Government of India have before them a Bill for the purpose of amending the law relating to Prisons in India. It is a small Bill, consisting of only 61 Sections, whereof I need concern myself at this moment, with Section 45, Clause 13 of this section authorizes the Superintendent of a criminal jail to inflict, under certain restrictions, whipping on male prisoners, found guilty of committing an act declared to be a "prison-offence" by Section 44 of the Bill. In my humble opinion this mode of punishment is open to several objections, which may well be urged against all cruel and barbarous punishments. These objections are so well known to all that it is not necessary for me to dwell upon them here at length. The framers of the Indian Penal Code have strongly condemned this punishment, and have deliberately omitted it from the list of punishments legalized by the Code.

Some may say that the best way of stimulating the most obstinate convicts to the active discharge of the work assigned to them while in the jail is by whipping, but I entirely differ from them, as it is difficult to believe that it is impracticable to make the jail officials efficient in exacting work from prisoners without resorting to this mode of punishment. Flogging in the way of school discipline of juvenile offenders for the breach of jail rules may not be objectionable. But it is highly objectionable when inflicted on a grown-up man, particularly if he be of a high and respectable position in life, as it places great stigma on him which makes him an object of contempt and ridicule to the mass of people. For these out of many other reasons I am decidedly of opinion that whipping must be removed from the list of punishments prescribed by the Bill. The other modes of punishments prescribed by the proposed law do not seem to be very objectionable.—I am, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Jan. 30. P. R. DESAI.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL RATES

ARTICLES.	Total per ton via Liverpool.	Total per ton by Ship Canal.	Saving by Ship Canal.
Cotton	13 8	6 0	7 8
Wool	16 5	6 0	10 5
Sugar (loaves)	17 11	7 0	10 11
Sugar (in casks or bags)	12 2	4 6	7 8
Bacon and Hams	15 0	5 6	9 6
Tinned Meats	17 5	6 0	11 5
Tea	18 2	7 6	10 8
Grain (Wheat in sacks)	9 11	3 6	6 5
Fruit (Oranges)	15 0	5 6	9 6
Petroleum	14 5	3 6	10 11
Tallow	13 6	4 6	9 0
Iron Ore	6 11	2 0	4 11
Timber	9 5	3 6	5 11

MILITARY NEWS.

LEAVE to proceed out of India for twelve months has been granted to Lieut.-Col. F. H. Forjett, Indian Staff Corps, on private affairs. Similar leave, on medical certificate, has been granted for one year to Conductor W. Beckett.

PERMISSION to return to duty has been granted by the Secretary of State to Captains. H. F. E. Hodges, and F. A. C. Krever, and Lieut. C. O. O. Tanner, all of the Indian Staff Corps, and to Sub-Conductor C. Boreyer, Ordnance Department.

GENERAL DODDS telegraphed from Gobo on the 3rd instant that Behanzin is being actively pursued by the French troops and is reduced to keeping to the bush, changing his camp nightly. His deposition is accepted by all the native princes, and only Ministers bound by oath remain faithful to him.

LADY HARRIS' FANCY FAIR.

OPENING CEREMONY BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

IN the presence of a good concourse of spectators his Excellency the Governor of Bombay yesterday afternoon opened the long-expected-of Fancy Fair, which has been organised for the purpose of raising funds to go towards the erection of a new Cathedral Girls' School. The need for larger and more convenient quarters has been long felt, for the increased attendance of pupils has rendered the old building in Elphinstone Circle totally inadequate to meet present requirements. The site assigned by Government for the new school is an excellent one, close to the Frere-Fletcher School. The total cost of the new building is likely to be about a lakh and a-half of rupees, and of this sum Government will provide one-half. The balance will have to be raised by subscription and other methods, and judging from the success of the opening proceedings a large addition to the small fund at present in hand will result from the fancy fair. The site of the fair is that portion of the Oval facing the Secretariat, where for days past the committee of management have been busy in making the necessary preparations. The committee, who worked so energetically that everything was quite ready at the opening hour, consists of the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis, Colonel Empson, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. W. T. O'Brian, Mr. S. Rebsch, the Rev. G. H. Lewis, the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, Mr. G. F. Dumayne, Mr. W. C. Hughes. Mr. Reddie, Mr. R. N. Mant, Mr. E. P. Bourke, Mr. R. A. Willis, Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. Pennie, and Mr. M. C. Murzban. The latter gentleman and Mr. Rebsch, Executive Engineer of the Presidency, superintended the erection of the tents and of the stalls for the horse show, which is being held at the south end of the enclosure. The committee responsible for the horse show consists of Colonel Humphrey, Major Woodrow, R.A., Captain Ross, Dr. Bull, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Major Blomfield, D.A.A.G., Surgeon-Major Martin, Captain Gott, Veterinary Captain Newsom, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, and Mr. R. A. Willis (honorary secretary). The enclosure on the Oval covers a considerable area of ground and presents for the nonce a very picturesque appearance, with its numerous tents, and its forest of flags and Venetian masts waving in the breeze which comes so refreshingly from Back Bay. The University, with its lofty Clock Tower, the bold proportions of the Secretariat and of the more distant High Court, as witnessed from the enclosure, form the background to a most delightful scene well worthy of a city rightly described as "Bombay the Beautiful." The entrance to the fair is on the east side of the Oval in a line with the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. The opening ceremony took place under most promising circumstances, nothing occurring to mar the success of an undertaking which was favoured by brilliant weather, well in keeping with the best traditions of the "cold season." The ground plan was well devised, the stalls were properly erected and conveniently designed, the goods for disposal at them quite the most suitable; and the purchasing public not only numerous but punctual, good-humoured, and furnished with well lined purses. The realisation of the lovely stock the ladies had for disposal began with a briskness which was encouraging and indicative of heavy receipts. The prices were very moderate being in some instances below the market value, and it was evidently the intention of the vendors to have the fair the very model of what a fancy fair should be. There was no coercion nor extortion, no reason for disappointment or regret. For those whose purses were not of the fullest the fair thus afforded ample attraction, and a goodly proportion of the auxiliary entertainments were provided free of cost. The ferns and plants in pots which abounded on all hands added considerably to the pleasing nature of the scene.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

At four o'clock, the sound of the bugle announced the arrival of his Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Capts. Cox and Poore, Aides-de-Camp Rissaldar Syadulla Khan, Native Aide-de-Camp, and Mirza Abbas Alli Beg, Oriental Translator to Government. The Governor was met at the entrance by Archdeacon Lewis and other members of the committee, and proceeded to pay a brief visit of inspection to the whole of the stalls and subsidiary attractions. Lady Harris' stall was reached last, and her ladyship, attired in a blue sailor costume, was found surrounded by a bevy of assistants, also nautically attired. A throng of ladies and gentlemen had by this time assembled within the precincts of "H. M. S. Vincent," as the tent was called, the company including His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Akolkote, and Prince Samat Singji of Palitana.

In the following appropriate words Lord Harris declared the bazaar open:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to declare this fancy fair open. A few days ago, I had the pleasure of giving away the prizes to the boys and girls of the Cathedral High School, and now we are again assembled with the object of assisting the same institution, and, as I then said, a most excellent institution it is. I think we are right in taking every reasonable opportunity to assist its development and improve its surroundings. We may specially congratulate ourselves in these times that, as at similar fetes on previous occasions, we now have persons of all races in the Presidency co-operating for a good cause. We had some years ago a similar fete for the purpose of assisting certain native hospitals and institutions, for the care and care of the sick which was co-operated in by all. On this occasion we are united in our efforts to help an English institution, and I think it is a matter for congratulation that we find all races in this Presidency co-operating together for the good of one section of the people at one time and for the good of some other section of the people at another; that on these occasions we sink all distinctions of race to co-operate to help forward deserving objects. With these few remarks I commend the various tents and advantages of this fair generally to the care and the interest of the public, expressing at the same time a sincere hope that their interest in it may be a generous one. I now have great pleasure in declaring the fancy fair open. (Cheers.)

THE STALLS.

As already noted, the stalls are placed in spacious tents, and are so arranged as to make both access and egress easy. Every convenience too is provided to meet the wants of the ladies, whose work before the fair closes will have been arduous and prolonged. In the arrangement of the stalls it is evident that true artistic taste has been brought to the aid of earnest zeal, for taken as a spectacle, each individual stall is extremely pretty, and it seemed almost a matter of regret that these things of beauty should not be joys for ever, and that each rupee handed across the counter should rob the elegant combination of pretty things of its symmetery of outline, and wealth of detail, and tend to reduce it to desolation.

LADY HARRIS' STALL.

Lady Harris	Miss Phythian
Mrs. Lindsay	Miss Shuttleworth
Mrs. Phythian	Captain Stable
Mrs. Stewart	Captain Gott
Mrs. Vincent	Captain Gabb
Mrs. S. D. Sassoon	Lieut. St. John
Miss Norah Nugent	Mr. Griffiths

The centre of attraction was, it is needless to say, the tent occupied by Lady Harris' stall the exterior and interior of which, like all the other stalls, was rendered very attractive by a profusion of bunting and banuerets. Captain Poore and Captain Gabb, Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency Lord Harris, had superintended the arrangement of the tent, whilst Lady Harris herself had taken the foremost place in attractively disposing the articles for sale. The centre of the tent was taken up with the new life-boat from Alibag, which for the nonce was prettily draped and filled with a variety of fancy articles, amongst which photographs of Lord and Lady Harris and of their Excellencies' youthful son were a prominent feature. The value of the likenesses was in almost every instance enhanced by the autograph of the Governor, and in some cases by the signature of Lady Harris. The life-boat was overflowing with fancy articles of a widely-varied description and was flanked by other stalls and tables. A miniature ship filled with dolls was, of course, a source of great interest to juvenile visitors, whilst lovers of the beautiful were attracted by the three and four-fold screens, the glass tops of which were painted by Lady Harris with designs of birds and flowers. Her Ladyship had also given evidence of artistic skill in the embellishment of painted vases, fans, and menu cards. Beside these there were pretty mirrors, perfect masterpieces of the glass-makers art, nick-nacks, delicate and beautiful, lovely baskets, dainty lamps, and brightly coloured rugs. A letter-box was provided in this tent, and any one desirous of receiving a letter could do so on payment of the most nominal fee, but no guarantee was given that the communications would be invariably of a complimentary character.

MRS. BIRDWOOD'S STALL.

Mrs. Birdwood.	Miss Gladys Griffiths.
Mrs. Moutague Turner.	Miss Swann.
Mrs. Gilbert.	Miss Parsons.

Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney.

Japanese works of art were here conspicuous, yet it must not be imagined they preponderated, for there was a large assortment of silver-ware, Venetian glass, bronze statuary, and fancy lamps, mirrors framed in silver, choice flower pots, vases, and ornaments, and a quantity of choice artware from the School of Art. A handsome oak writing cabinet was one of the chief features of a tent, which, filled with choice articles of *vertu*, intermingled with pots of plants and flowers, had the appearance of being brought from fairy-land. Here as elsewhere young ladies charmingly attired were offering button-holes to visitors, in so graceful a manner that none could refuse to purchase. The ladies in charge of the stall were attired as China figures. A model yacht, the Prince Arthur, placed just at the entrance to the tent, attracted considerable attention.

MRS. GOLDWYER LEWIS' STALL.

Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis.	The Misses Vidal.
Mrs. Candy.	Miss Pritchard.
Mrs. Basil Lang.	Miss Batty.
Mrs. Chitty.	Miss Griffiths.

Infinite care had been bestowed upon the goods which were offered for sale in this delightfully arranged emporium. There was positively no end of artistic things, of charming nick-nacks—the elegant agglomeration of miniature gems of art, which give to ladies' apartments in particular such a finished and elegant appearance. The love of dainty goods as here provided is an unmistakable evidence of proper appreciation of art. Attired as Swiss peasant-girls the ladies here had on sale nothing that had not been exported from England, with the exception of a few specimens of Belgaum artware. There was quite a miniature stack of rock from Edinburgh and of English cakes, whilst the young people were also thought of by the provision of a stock of mechanical toys. One or two pretty oil-paintings attracted considerable notice as did a working model of a steamship, under the management of Mr. W. J. Ross.

MRS. PENNY'S STALL.

Mrs. Penny	Mrs. Whiteley
Mrs. Glazebrooke	Miss Hunter

Mrs. Horbury.

This stall was simply groaning under pretty things, such as photographic frames, work-boxes, and articles for ladies' special use in endless profusion. It would be impossible to decide what articles were the most pleasing or valuable, but all were undoubtedly of highly superfine quality and their choice displayed good judgment and a knowledge of what was likely to meet a ready sale. Charming things for children, dainty bric-a-bac calculated to make the drawing-room pretty were sought after here and not in vain. The ladies in charge of the stall were attired as charity girls.

PARISH STALL.

Mrs. MacDonald.	Miss Inglo.
Mrs. Poole.	Miss Savage.
Mrs. Thorburn.	Miss Chapman.

Miss Thorburn.

Attired in soubrets these ladies had for disposal a collection of articles thoroughly in keeping with the traditions of a bazaar, using that term in the sense in which it is used at home. The popularity of Archdeacon Lewis was borne testimony to by the large number of photographs in frames of various kinds which the stall contained. Silk handkerchiefs and cushions beautifully worked, charming little boxes of stationery, pretty glass baskets, and a vast assortments of gold and silk embroideries all found a temporary resting place on the shelves of this well-arranged compartment. Children's toys, dolls, and stuffed cats were also in large abundance.

THE CAFE CHANTANT.

A large and ever-increasing patronage was obtained for the *Cafe Chantant*, which was under the direction of Captain R. M. Poore, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor. Everything conduced to entice the pleasure-seeker in his peregrination through the fair to this charming resort. The arrangements for the comfort of the visitors were thoughtfully planned and skilful hands decorated the interior of the cafe. Along one side ran a buffet where choice confectionary was displayed, and the waitresses who numbered over a dozen were indefatigable in their attentions. The ladies and gentlemen who assisted on this very desirable adjunct to the fair were Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Burder, Mrs. Luard, Miss Raikes, Miss Wilson, Miss Hussey, Miss Moxon, Miss Campbell, Miss French, Miss Ryley, Captain Cox, Captain M. A. Humphreys, Mr. G. H. Wynne Browne, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Greig. At half-past eight and again at half-past nine performances were given by the Christy Minstrels from the H. M. S. Magdala, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the quips and jokes put the hearers in such good humour that the immediate effect in many instances must have been a more liberal patronage of

the rule. One small tent was occupied with a mysterious illusion into the secrets of which even the representatives of the press were not allowed to pry. Suffice it to say that departed spirits and heads minus bodies are amongst the "effects" of the conductor of this show. Two or three clowns were in evidence during the evening, and manifested their delight at seeing Lord Harris by indulging in the most ludicrous antics upon his first entrance to the grounds. For an insignificant fee the history of Bombay from the earliest age was obtainable in a panoramic glance. An Aunt Sally under the protection of Ally Sloper (who, by-the-bye, ran the illusion show) and a Punch and Judy show were provided for the amusement of the young ones, and there were other attractions too numerous to particularise. Fearing lest any should leave their purses behind or bring insufficient funds for their requirements, the management with commendable forethought provided a bank, in charge of Mr. Soundy, who was prepared to advance cash or notes of hand without enquiry, security, or interest to all desirous of it. The bank was placed between the two turnstiles, and thus enabled both those within the enclosure and without it to avail themselves of this additional facility for spending money. Another arrangement for the convenience of visitors was a centrally situated enquiry office, where cloaks would be left, and enquiries made without charge. Close to the Pet Stall a dining-room is provided for the convenience of the stall-holders, the catering being placed in the capable hands of the proprietors of Watson's Hotel. During the afternoon Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd took a number of photographic negatives of various parts of the fair. These will be ready for sale in a few days, and orders can be booked for them at the enquiry office during the remainder of the fair. Selections of music were given until six o'clock by the Band of his Excellency the Governor under Herr Zimmer and after that hour by the Band of the B. V. Rifles. The scene after nightfall when the grounds were illuminated with lamps and butties, together with eight electric arc lamps was extremely pretty. There was a very large attendance of visitors, and sales were fairly brisk. At 10-35 p.m. the Band played "God save the Queen," and the tents were closed. To-day the fair will be open to purdah ladies only from 7-30 to 9 a.m. From 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. driving and leaping competitions will take place in connection with the Horse Show. The fair will be closed for the day at a quarter-to-eight in the evening.

THE HORSE SHOW.

A very interesting part of the day's proceedings was the Horse Show. A grand and fashionable gathering was formed at the south end to see the best equine animals, possessed by the first city in India. A very large number of European and Native gentlemen were present. The Governor himself seemed to be much interested, and he watched the whole proceedings from beginning to end. Ladies were also present in full force, and the limited number of chairs provided for spectators at an extra charge of eight annas were mostly occupied by them.

Eighteen different classes were made for separate competition, and although there were several common entries (as an animal was allowed to be entered in any number of classes for which it was eligible) yet every class had secured a satisfactory competition.

The following prizes were awarded yesterday :—

CLASS 1.

For pairs of horses or ponies in harness. Prizes—Two Silver Cups, presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. Judges—Major Blomfield and Captain Ross.

H H Maharajah of Mysore's gr Hungarian pair Papka and Flora..... 1st
H H Thakore Saheb of Morvi's br m Lady Stella and Novelty 2nd
Mr J N Tata's Hungarian pair..... Commended.

Fifteen pairs competed in this class which was rather difficult to decide all showing so well.

CLASS 2.

For single horses in harness. Prizes—Two Silver Cups presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. Judges—Major Blomfield and Captain Ross.

H. E. Lord Harris's b ch m Hebe ..... 1st.
H. E. Lord Harris's b c g Hermitage..... 2nd.
Z. Shrh's bh a h Diamond..... Commended.

Twenty turned out for this competition, which was easily decided. His Excellency's entries were beautifully handled, which materially helped the decision.

CLASS 5.

For Tandems.—Prize A Silver Cup, presented by H. H. Prince Samatsingji of Palitana. Judges—Dr. Bull and Captain Gott.

Dr Boyd's ch w h..... 1st
Mr Gopaldas Tejpal's ..... Commended

Only four tandems showed up. They were not remarkably well turned out, which is to be regretted.

CLASS 6.

Chargers, Colonials, English, or Hungarian. Prizes—Two Silver Cups, one presented by H. E. General Nairne and the other by sundry subscribers. Judges—Major Blomfield and Major Woodrow.

H. E. General Nairne's b n w g Don..... 1st.
Captain Lecky's b w g Drummer ..... 2nd.

Only five exhibited in this class. Captain Mercer handled his charger in a workmanlike fashion and the issue was never in doubt.

CLASS 7.

Fas Arab Charges. Prizes.—A Silver Cup, presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. Judges—Major Woodrow and Captain Ross.

H. E. General Nairne's ch a h Bey ..... 1st.

Only four exhibited, but Bey, with Captain Mercer, showing easily, added another Cup to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief trophies.

CLASS 10.

Hunters. Ponies 14 hands and under. Prizes—two Silver Cups presented by H. H. Aga Khan. Judges—Major Woodrow and Mr. C. A. Beatty, D.S.P.

Captain Mercer's d ab p Dunmore ..... 1st.
Captain Lecky's g ch p Iron Duke ..... 2nd.
Dr Boyd's ch w p Beauty..... Commended.

Eleven exhibited in this class. The result was close as the three placed are of a good stamp of pony.

CLASS 13.

Jumping Competition for Hunters of classes 8, 9, and 11. Prizes—Two Silver Cups, presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger. Judges—Major Woodrow and Mr. Buckland, M.F.H.

Capt Lecky's b w g Drummer..... 1st
Dr Bull's b w m Maid of Honour..... 2nd
Mr McCausland's b w g Friendship..... Commended.

Thirteen competed in this class, which was most popular from a spectators's point of view. The result appeared foregone. Good riding showed up prominently in this class, making it conclusive that the jumps really require riding at and cannot be walked over.

CLASS 18.

Driving Competition for Ladies. Single horse or pony. Prize—A Silver Cup, presented by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney.

Mrs H C Barder turn out..... 1st.

Five ladies drove in this exhibit, which was unfortunately finished in the dark, thus robbing it of a lot of interest and, perhaps, effecting the result.

TO-DAY'S HORSE SHOW.

The following is the time table for this afternoon :—

3-45 p.m. ; Class III—Ponies in Harness.
4- 0 p.m. ; Class VIII, IX, and XI—Hunters.
4-15 p.m. ; Class IV—Teams.
4-45 p.m. ; Class XII—Ladies Horses ridden.
4-30 p.m. ; Class XVI. and XVII—Driving Competitions.
5- 0 p.m. ; Class XIV—Ponies (Jumping).
5- 0 p.m. ; Class XV—High Jump

First prize, blue rosette; second prize, red rosette; and commended, yellow rosette.

We are requested to say that competitors must arrange to have their horses ridden and driven at the time stated, or they will be disqualified.

Winners of yesterday and to-day are requested to parade their horses at 5-30 p.m., to receive their prizes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1 s. 1½ d. per bottle.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, C. H. Byrne, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, *Dinshah Edulji Wacha*, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. R. H. Vincent.

QUESTION OF LIGHTING MUNICIPAL OFFICES AND CRAWFORD MARKETS.

The Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 20th December, 1893 :—That letter, dated 22nd ultimo, from the Commissioner, and its accompaniments, be forwarded to the Corporation, with a recommendation that they will sanction (1) an initial expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for providing additional machinery and plant for lighting the Municipal Offices and the Arthur Crawford Markets by electricity ; (2) that the work of providing and fixing the additional plant and machinery be entrusted to Messrs. John Fleming and Co., at a cost of £1,110 at the rate of exchange running at the time the tender is accepted ; (3) that the work of altering the driving gear of the dynamo be also entrusted to Messrs. Fleming and Co. for a sum not exceeding £34 15s. 10d. at the rate of the exchange ruling ; and (4) that sanction be given to a monthly working expenditure of Rs. 700 plus Rs. 105 for sinking fund. That the cost of this plant and alteration be debited to surplus cash balance.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the expenditure be sanctioned. He said that the Corporation was aware that the subject of lighting the Municipal Offices and Arthur Crawford Markets came before them in April last, when a resolution was passed by the Corporation asking for a fuller report and information relating to the subject. That information was obtained through the Municipal Commissioner by the Standing Committee and the subject was fully considered at the various meetings. The Standing Committee now asked the Corporation for the adoption of the recommendation of the Municipal Executive Engineer. The Municipal Commissioner had pointed out to them that if the proposal were adopted there would be not only an improvement upon the present state of lighting, but also a saving in expenditure.

Dr. D'Monte seconded the proposition, which was carried.

GALLANT MUNICIPAL OFFICERS REWARDED.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 9448, dated 20th December, 1893, as under :—"That the report of the Health Officer for the third quarter of 1893, and letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary, No. 19126, of 16th January, be passed on to the Corporation with the expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that the following officers and servants are deserving of warm commendation for their meritorious services during the riots, with a view to such action, if any, as may commend itself to the Corporation :—" Inspectors.—Glover, Hallums, Desmier, Powell, Ringlow, Dawes, and DeSouza. Sub-Inspector.—Webb, Harris, Mowforth, and Kanoba Bahiroba. Stable Mucoadums.—Tookaram Zilloo and Raghoo Babaji. Ward Muccadam.—Shaik Alli Ismail. Cemetery Clerk.—Bane Khan Manwar Khan. Police Ramosee.—Shamsoodin Bapu, who had been promoted for gallant conduct."

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the Corporation concurred with the Commissioner and the Health Officer that the valuable services rendered by the officers and servants of the Health Department mentioned by the Health Officer in his report for the third quarter of 1893, and that the resolution of the Standing Committee on the subject be recorded. He said that the report of the Health Officer recounted in detail the meritorious services of officers and servants of his department, who had rendered special good services to the city at the risk of their lives.

Mr. Anandrao Narayen Wassudev seconded the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Oxenham said that the wording of the resolution of the Standing Committee was very suggestive. The Standing Committee had brought to their notice the exceptional and meritorious services of certain of their officers. They considered that the best mode in which they could bring their services to the notice of the Corporation would be by a motion such as the one moved by the chairman of the Committee. The resolution of the Committee concluded with the words that the officers in question "are deserving of warm commendation for their meritorious services during the riots, with a view to such action, if any, as may commend itself to the Corporation." It was quite obvious what that meant. The question was how they were going to convey to those officers the appreciation of their merits. The question was considered at the meeting of the Standing Committee, and it appeared to them—and the Corporation would also agree with them—that solid pudding was better than empty praises. (Laughter.) Although those officers and servants would be exceedingly pleased when they received an empty vote of thanks conveyed to them as an appreciation of their services, yet they would be much more pleased if the Corporation were to vote to them something more substantial in the way of remuneration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wacha : Is there any precedent for that?

Mr. Oxenham continuing said that by way of putting his recommendation into some definite shape he would suggest that an appropriate reward for such services would be to pay those men a month's pay, which was not after all too much, considering that according to what the Health Officer said that they actually risked their lives in defence of their property and of the lives of their follow-labourers. Some of their subordinate officers protected the lives of a number of natives who were working with them at the risk of their own lives, and suffered hardship and exposure for a long time while engaged in such work. The Corporation would, therefore, only be doing its duty, if they were to recognise and reward the services of such officers in some substantial manner. A mere commendation of services would hardly be adequate to the class of officers, who received small and moderate salaries. Such persons would, naturally expect their highly meritorious and exceptional services to take some substantial shape, and he would, therefore, suggest that gratuity of a month's pay be given to each one of those servants. He wished to know from the Commissioner whether the salaries of officers and men would run into a few hundred or a thousand rupees or more.

The Commissioner : About seventeen hundred rupees.

As it was pointed out that Mr. Oxenham's suggestion could not be accepted as a rider to the original proposition, which was only for the recording of the Health Officer's report, he moved an amendment to the effect that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the expenditure of a sum not exceeding in the aggregate one month's pay to the inspectors and others mentioned in the resolution of the Standing Committee, and that the Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1893 be recorded.

Dr. Banks, in seconding the amendment, observed that he might mention without any fear of contradiction that it was the universal custom of employers of labour, be they Government or public bodies of any sort, to recognise meritorious services rendered to them. Whether the Corporation would do that or not he did not know. They had not only the word of their own Health Officer of the excellent services rendered by their servants in such trying circumstances, but Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, who was sitting next to him, informed him that he knew of his own special knowledge that those persons whose names were submitted to them, performed good services. He (Dr. Banks) could not for a moment suppose that any member of the Corporation would be backward in sanctioning such a small gratuity that had been asked for by way of rewarding the services of their servants.

Mr. Cursetjee Wadia suggested that medals might be given to their servants for their meritorious services. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, would be able to inform the Corporation whether Government had rewarded the police from Mr. Brewin downwards, whose praises were sung so much in the local papers, for their services during the riots. If Government, who were employers of labour, had done nothing for their servants, he did not see why the Municipality should go out of their way to give a month's pay as gratuity for services rendered by their employees. The resolution passed by the Standing Committee was worded irregularly, and not in the usual manner in which such resolutions were passed on to them. It would be far better, if the resolution would be divided into two parts, so as to enable the Corporation to say whether or not they wished to reward the services of their servants. If the Commissioner of Police assured them that Government had been pleased to do something for their men, then he (Mr. Wacha) would be glad to accord his sanction to the proposal submitted to the Corporation.

Mr. Vincent observed that Mr. Wacha ought to know that it was the duty of police offiers to protect the life and property of citizens, and the police had done nothing more than their duty in doing what they did during the late riots. (Hear, hear.) That was certainly not the case with regard to the officers of the Municipality. They might have remained at home during the riots like a great many men, who shut themselves up in their bed-rooms. (Laughter.) The Municipal officers did not do that, *but they stood to their guns*, and fought hard and risked their lives, and the Corporation would, therefore, do well to recognise the meritorious conduct of their servants. (Hear, hear.) The police had received praises from Government. He was not going to ask Government for any reward for his men for doing their duty ; they might do so it they liked. The police were proud that Government had recognised their services in the manner they had done. If Government gave them anything substantial the police would be thankful to them, but if they did not, the police would be content with what they already had. (Applause.)

Mr. Wacha : Have you asked anything from Government ?

Mr. Vincent : We have not asked for anything. We are paid for the protection of life and property. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cursondas Chabildas asked if there was anybody belonging to any other department of the Municipality left out in the list of officers.

The Municipal Commissioner agreeing with the views of the Commissioner of Police said that the Municipal officers referred to the resolution were deserving of the small gratuity proposed to be given to them for their gallant conduct during the late riots. They saved the city from a complete paralysis of the halaloore and scavenging departments, which would have resulted in serious consequences to the city. The services of Dr. Weir, the Heath officer, and Mr. Leask, his assistant, had been mentioned in the resolution of Government, and they were both high officers to whom no pecuniary reward could be awarded. It was only in the case of the lower class of officers that the recommendation had been made. He did not know whether or not Government intended to give pecuniary rewards to the police ; but they were all aware that Government had been pleased to confer a high distinction on the head of the police who had rendered such valuable service at the time to the city. (Applause).

Mr. Wacha : Government might create an order of the Star or some other order or a Knight of the Brooms. (Laughter.)

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Corporation had no power to reward the services of their officers except in the manner proposed by Mr. Oxenham. The only other officers, who had done service on the occasion in question was Mr. Hewett, the engineer in charge of the Love Grove Pumping station.

Rai Bahadur Luchman Sing said that the Corporation would fail in their duty if they did not place on record the very valuable services rendered by the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, Mr. Leask, and Mr. Hewett.

Mr. Wacha : I want to know whether the resolution is for thanksgiving or almsgiving ?—(A laugh.)

Rai Bahadur Luchman Sing gave an instance in which Government had rewarded similar services of their employes.

The President : Will Mr. Oxenham accept Rai Bahadhur's suggestion as a rider to his amendment ?

Mr. Oxenham : With pleasure.

Mr. Wacha rose to a point of order. He asked if the Corporation were in order in passing the thanksgiving resolution in connection with the Health Officers report, which should only, as on ordinary occasions, be recorded.

The President : It is quite in order. (Laughter.)

Dr. A. D. Mody testified to the services rendered by Municipal servants in the street where he resided.

Mr. Oxenham's motion was then put to the meeting and carried, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha being the only dissentient.

CONSTRUCTION OF UNPAVED FOOT-PATHS.

On the motion of Mr. Carroll it was resolved to record memorandum, dated 20th November, 1893, from the Commissioner, reporting on the subject of the construction of unpaved foot-paths on a better specification.

A MARKET ASKED FOR AT CURRY ROAD.

The Corporation next considered the Standing Committee's resolution, dated the 20th December, that the letter from the Commissioner with reference to petition from residents of De Lisle and Curry Roads, requesting that a private market might be allowed to be built in that locality.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the petitioners be informed that the Corporation was unable to sanction a private market, at Curry Road, but steps were being taken to provide a Municipal market in the locality.

Mr. Cursetjee Wadia seconded the proposition, which was carried.

PUNKHAS FOR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL HALL NOT NEEDED.

Mr. Cursetjee Wadia proposed that the Commissioner be requested to submit plans and estimates for putting up punkhas in the Council Hall.

Mr Khote seconded the resolution.

Mr. Carroll said that there was no need of punkhas for the Council Hall. It would spoil the beauty and good looks of the hall.

Dr. Banks said that it would be a great pity if they were to put up punkhas in the Council Hall. In his opinion there was no necessity for punkhas at all in the present Municipal Hall. He never suffered from heat in the hall although he was a European.

The proposition was put to the vote and lost.

MESSRS. GARLICK AND CO.'S INCINERATORS.

In accordance with the notice of motion given by him Mr. Carroll proposed "that the Commissioner's report, dated 27th November 1893, on the subject of Messrs. Garlick's Incinerator be recorded. That the Commissioner's proposals therein made be approved, the incinerator taken over by the Municipality, and the sum of Rs. 7,500, being the second moiety of the value of the incinerator, be paid to Messrs. Garlick ; and that the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the establishment stated by the Commissioner to be required for working the incinerator." He said that that the matter was almost a formal one. They were aware that the incinerators had worked well beyond their expectations. They had entered into arrangement with Messrs. Garlick and Co. that if the apparatus fulfilled their expectation, they would take over the incinerator. In pursuance of that arrangement the resolution was before them. The mode of destroying the *cutchra* by the incinerator was excellent, and was a complete success. It had solved the difficult question of the disposal of the *cutchra* in the city.

Dr. Banks seconded the motion. He said that the incinerator had worked well, and so far as he knew, he had heard nothing but good reports about it. He hoped that the Corporation would be wise and pass the resolution.

The resolution was carried.

COST OF ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION AT LOVE GROVE.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 975 from savings in the revised estimates for the new works at Love Grove, sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution, dated 17th July last, to meet the cost of an electric light installation at the new engine-house.

AT the Egmore Police Court, on Tuesday, Mr. Walter Sandys Sullivan, planter, applied to the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, for a summons against Mr. Eardley-Norton, barrister-at-law, on a charge of adultery with Mrs. Marie Gerrard Sullivan, wife of the applicant. A sworn information was put in, which stated that the applicant, who was residing at Kibberi Belta, Coorg, and now living temporarily at the Buckingham Hotel, Madras, was married in 1886. He made the acquaintance of Mr. Norton at Hyderabad in 1892. Afterwards, at his wife's request the applicant invited Mr. Norton to visit him at Coorg. Mr. Norton accepted the invitation, and in April, 1893, the applicant took his wife to Madras to visit a dentist, and stayed at Mr. Norton's house at Luz. While there he frequently remarked undue attention and familiarity of Mr. Norton with his wife, and remonstrated with the latter in reference thereto. On his return to Coorg he resolved to send his wife home earlier than had previously been arranged. His wife sailed in the steamer Mirzapore, and shared a cabin with Mr. Norton's mother. Mr. Norton travelled in the same steamer. About September, 1893, applicant's wife wrote stating that she ceased to have any love or regard for him. He hastened home and made inquiries, and found Mr. Norton and Mrs. Sullivan living in London as man and wife. The applicant had ascertained since December, 1893, that his wife lived and cohabited with Mr. Norton at Madras and Tanjore. The applicant charged Mr. Norton with adultery with his wife, Marie Gerrard Sullivan, between the 1st December, 1893, and 15th January, 1894, and asked for a summons under Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate, after examining the applicant, granted the summons as applied for.

THE ECONOMICS OF OPIUM.

STATISTICS FROM A NATIVE STATE.

THE last cry started by the Anti-Opiumists that opium is a crop which does not pay, and requires to be forced upon the cultivator, would not find much acceptance in the State of Jeypore, where the idea of abolition has caused a lively alarm. The following statement, drawn up for the Commission by Rai Bahadur Kanjee Chunder Mukerji, C. I. E., Chief Member of the Jeypore State, throws some very interesting light upon the economics of the opium crop, which will be found to account amply for the dismay with which the notion of prohibition is regarged in the States of Rajputana and Central India :—

The cultivation of poppy in the Jeypore territory consists of—

(*a*) Poppy which yields opium and is also valued for its seed. The capsules after yielding opium become useless.

(*b*) Poppy which does not yield opium and is valued only for its seed and capsules.

The Raj rent on land under cultivation of poppy of the first kind is Rs. 21 per acre, and the land under cultivation of poppy of the second kind is rented at Rs. 7-8 per acre.

The expenses per acre of cultivation of poppy are shown below :—

(*a*) Poppy yielding opium :—

Cost of seed for sowing	Rs.	0 6 0
,, of manure	,,	3 0 0
,, of preparing the soil	,,	6 0 0
,, of weeding	,,	1 8 0
,, of irrigation	,,	6 0 0
,, of labour for collecting opium juice	,,	7 2 0
Total cost	Rs.	21 0 0

(*b*) Poppy which does not yield opium :—

Cost of seed for sowing	Rs.	0 6 0
,, of manure	,,	1 2 0
,, of preparing the soil	,,	3 0 0
,, of weeding	,,	1 8 0
,, of irrigation	,,	4 8 0
Total cost	Rs.	10 8 0

The outturn per acre of poppy of the first kind :—

Opium juice 22½ seers valued at	Rs.	90 0 0
Seed	,,	18 0 0
Total	Rs.	108 0 0

The total outturn per acre of poppy of the second kind :—

Poppy heads together with seed weighing about 12 maunds, at Rs. 5 per maund, Rs. 60.

Net profit which the cultivator derives from poppy cultivation :—

(*a*) The total value of the outturn per acre of poppy yielding opium is Rs. 108, and the total cost of cultivation per acre inclusive of the Raj rent is Rs. 45. Deducting the latter from the former, a net profit of Rs. 60 per acre is left to the cultivator.

(*b*) The total value of the outturn per acre of poppy which does not yield opium is Rs. 60, and the total cost of cultivation inclusive of the Raj rent is Rs. 18. Deducting the latter from the former a net profit of Rs. 42 per acre is left to the cultivator.

OPIUM *versus* THE CEREALS.

If the cultivation of the poppy were prohibited, the irrigated crops of wheat and barley would most likely be raised in its place.

The Raj rents per acre on land under wheat and barley are Rs. 9 and Rs. 4-8 respectively.

The expenses per acre of cultivation of the wheat and barley crops are shown below :—

(*a*) The wheat crop :—

Cost of seed for sowing	Rs.	3 12 0
,, of manure	,,	1 8 0
,, of preparing the soil	,,	4 8 0
,, of irrigation	,,	4 8 0
,, of weeding	,,	1 8 0
Total	Rs.	15 12 0

(*b*) The barley crop :—

Cost of seeds for sowing	Rs.	3 0 0
,, of manure	,,	1 2 0
,, of preparing the soil	,,	3 0 0
,, of irrigation	,,	4 8 0
,, of weeding	,,	1 8 0
Total	Rs.	13 2 0

The outturn per acre of—

(*a*) The wheat crop :—

Wheat 15 mds. at Rs. 2 a md	Rs.	30 0 0
Khakla (stalks) used as fdder	,,	4 8 0
Total	Rs.	34 8 0

(*b*) The barley crop :—

Barley 15 mds. at Rs. 1-8 a md.,	Rs.	22 8 0
Khakla (stalks) used as fodder	,,	3 0 0
Total	Rs.	25 8 0

Net profit per acre which the cultivator derives from the wheat and the barley crops :—

(*a*) The total value of outturn per acre of the wheat crop is Rs. 34-8, and the total cost of cultivation per acre inclusive of the Raj rent is Rs. 24-12. Deducting the latter from the former, a net profit of Rs. 9-12 per acre is left to the cultivator.

(*b*) The total value of the outturn per acre of the barley crop is Rs. 25-8, and the total cost of cultivation per acre inclusive of the Raj rent is Rs. 17-10. Deducting the latter from the former, a net profit of Rs. 7-14 is left to the cultivator.

If popy cultivation is prohibited, wheat is likely to take its place in the areas now under cultivation of the opium-yielding poppy, and barley is likely to take the place of the poppy which yields no opium.

The cultivator will suffer a loss of Rs. 53-4 per acre in case wheat takes the place of poppy which yields no opium, and of Rs. 34-2 per acre in case barley takes the place of poppy which yields no opium ; while the Raj land revenue will suffer a diminution of Rs. 12 per acre in the first case, and of Rs. 3 per acre in the second case.

Total produce of Khalsa land under poppy cultivation :—

(*a*) 2, 000 acres of Khalsa land now under cultivation of poppy of the first kind yield 1,125 maunds of juice opium, and 12, 000 maunds of poppy seed.

(*b*) 622 acres of Khalsa land under cultivation of poppy of the second kind yield 7,464 maunds of poppy heads including seed.

The total produce of Jagir and other alienated lands under poppy cultivation :—

(*a*) 1,000 acres of alienated lands under cultivation of poppy of the first kind yield 562 maunds and 20 seers of juice opium, and 6,000 maunds of seed.

(*b*) 4,000 acres of Jagir and and other alienated lands under cultivation of poppy of the second kind yield 48,000 maunds of poppy heads inculding seed.

Jagirdars and other grant-holders are not allowed to levy customs duty, but they *mapa* or inland customs duty on the produce of their respective holdings. The Thekanas of Shekhawati and Torawati levy *zakat* duty on goods exported from, imported into, or passing through, each Thekana. The rates are not uniform.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF ABOLITION.

Direct annual losses which the Raj is likely to suffer in the event of prohibition of poppy cultivation and trade in opium, are given below :—

(*a*) Loss of land revenue on 2,000 acres of land under cultivation of poppy of the first kind to be replaced by the wheat crop at Rs. 12 per acre, Rs. 24,000.

(*b*) The loss of land revenue on 622 acres of land under cultivation of poppy of the second kind to be replaced by the barley crop at Rs. 3 per acre, Rs. 1,866.

(*c*) Loss of Customs revenue :—

Import duties on 6½ mds. of juice opium at Rs 25 per md.	Rs.	1,600 0 0
Import duties on 113 mds. cake opium at Rs. 50 per md.	,,	5,650 0 0
Import duties on 12 mds. of juice opium at Rs. 25 per md.	,,	300 0 0
Import duties on 1,200 mds. of poppy heads at Re. 1 per md.	,,	1,200 0 0
Mapa or inland customs duty on 594 mds. of juice opium at Rs. 25 per md.	,,	14,850 0 0
On 78 mds. of cake opium at Rs. 35 per md.	,,	2,730 0 0
On 4,382 mds. of poppy heads at 4 As. per md.	,,	1,215 8 0
On 10,000 mds. of poppy seed at 8 As. per md.	,,	5,000 0 0
On 5,000 mds. of poppy seed oil at 8 As. per md.	,,	2,500 0 0
Total	Rs.	35,045 8 0

No portion of the above loss of customs revenue could be recouped by a revision of the tariff rates. As no excise duty is levied on opium or poppy heads, no loss will be suffered under this head.

Total loss which the Durbar will suffer under all the above heads, would amount to Rs. 60,911-8.

The above figures include customs duty on portions of the produce of Jagir and alienated lands. No excise duty is levied on opium, poppy heads and seed.

Indirectly the Durbar will suffer further loss in the revision of revenue rates, or virtually in making a new *Jamabandi* or revenue settlement in the districts in which opium is grown. The new revenue settlement is likely to cost the Durbar more than Rs. 20,000.

Direct annual losses which Jagirdars, Mamlagusars and other grant-holders are likely to suffer in case of prohibition:—

(*a*) Total loss of land revenue on 1,600 acres of Jagir and other alienated lands under cultivation of poppy of the first kind to be replaced by the wheat crop at Rs. 12 per acre	Rs.	12,000 0 0
(*b*) Total loss of land revenue on 4,000 acres of Jagir and other alienated lands under cultivation of poppy of the second kind to be replaced by the barley crop at Rs. 3 per acre	Rs.	12,000 0 0
(*c*) Total loss of *Zakat* to the Shekhawati Thekanas and that of *Mapa* levied by Jagirdars are likely to amount to	Rs.	15,000 0 0
Total	Rs.	39,000 0 0

Indirectly the grant-holders will suffer heavy loss in making new revenue settlement in their respective holdings, the aggregate cost of which is likely to be twice as much as the Raj will have to meet for the *Khalsa Jamabandi* operations.

Direct annual loss which the cultivators are likely to suffer :—

(*a*) Cultivators of 2,000 acres of Khalsa land, in which poppy of the first kind is grown will suffer, at the rate of Rs. 53-4 per acre, an aggregate loss of	Rs.	1,06,500 0 0
(*b*) Cultivators of 622 acres of Khalsa land, in which poppy of the second kind is grown, will suffer, at the rate of Rs. 34-2 per acre, an aggregate loss of	,,	21,225 12 0
Total	,,	1,27,725 12 0
(*c*) Cultivators of 1,000 acres of Jagir and alienated lands, in which popoy of the first kind is grown, will suffer at the rate of Rs. 53-4 per acre, an aggregate loss of	,,	53,250 0 0
(*d*) Cultivators of 4,000 acres of Jagir and other alienated lands, in which poppy of the second kind is grown, will suffer, at the rate of Rs. 34-2 per acre, an aggregate loss of	,,	1,33,500 0 0
Total	,,	1,89,750 0 0

Indirectly the cultivator will lose his credit, and it will be found beyond his power to make good this loss.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LOSS.

The following is an abstract of the direct losses to the Raj, to the grant-holders as well as to the cultivators, and to the opium-traders :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Direct annual loss to the Raj in land revenue	25,866	0	0			
Direct annual loss to the Raj in Customs revenue	35,045	8	0			
				60,911	8	0
Direct annual loss to the grant-holders in land revenue	24,300	0	0			
Direct annual loss to the grant-holders in *zakat* or *mapa*	15,000	0	0			
				39,000	0	0
Direct annual loss to the cultivators Khalsa land,	1,27,725	12	0			
Direct annual loss to the cultivators of Jagir and other alienated lands,	1,89 750	0	0			
				3,17,475	12	0
Total direct annual loss				Rs. 4,17,387	4	0

Direct loss which opium-traders (exclusive of petty dealers) will suffer in their unsaleable stocks, will amount to Rs. 25,00,000.

The Bohras or village money-lenders carry on a very lucrative business by lending money to poppy cultivators. They as a body are likely to suffer a diminution of incomes amounting to nearly Rs. 12,000 per annum.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE OPIUM CROP.

The special advantages which induce the cultivator to prefer the poppy crop to all other crops are noted below :—

(1) The profit per acre is far greater than what could be obtained from any other crop. The poppy enables the cultivator to spare a portion of his annual gains for the purchase of agricultural implements and plough-cattle, and even to pay rent in cash for the cereal crops instead of paying in kind, in which case he has to give up one-third and sometimes even half of the produce. Besides, the village patels, patwaris and others entrusted with the business of collecting revenue often take advantage of the cultivator's illiteracy and deceive him for their own illicit ends.

(2) The poppy crop requires comparatively little water. As far as irrigation is concerned, an outly of Rs. 6 secures for the cultivator a net gain of Rs. 63 ; while in the case of the wheat crop the same result could not be secured for less than Rs. 27. For this reason the poppy crop is particularly advantageous in years of drought.

(3) The poppy crop affords a great amount of light work suited to females and children. One or two acres of land under poppy gives suitable employment and thereby the means of livelihood not only to the young and old of the cultivator's own family, but to many others of the village. It is also to be noted here that the collection of revenue in cash, if agreeable to the cultivator, affords great facilites to the Raj for the effectual prevention of smuggling, which could not be otherwise remedied. It is only by the help of the valuable crops of which poppy is the most important, that the cultivator is able to avoid payment of tribute in kind. If the cultivation of poppy were prohibited, the measure will, no doubt, seriously affect the system of general cash payment, which the Durbar has, with so much care, introduced throughout almost the whole territory.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 30th January were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—Rain at Johi 1 inch 65 cents ; average of twelve other talukas 57 cents. River at Kotri on 28th, 5 feet 6 inches against 4 feet on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 4 feet 6 inches against 2ft 2 inches on same date last year. Threshing of kharif and sowing of rabi crops still continue. Early rabi crops flourishing. Rain throughout the district ; average rainfall 1 nch 27 cents. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Batai of kharif crops nearly finished. Rabi sowings flourishing. Rain in nine talukas 1 to 89 cents. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain general ; average 1 inch ; beneficial to rabi crops.

Thar and Parkar.—Rapeseed and jambha crops slightly damaged by rain in the Sanghar taluka. Price of bajri rising. Fodder ample.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 27th January 1894).—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn good. Fodder ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 27th January 1894.)—Standing crops in good condition. Tobacco cutting progressing. Prospects generally good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock

PURE PERSONALITIES.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is (says the 'World') back, looking fairly fit and well, and every one is wondering what he will do with himself. A strong man is wanted to frame a sound labour policy. The amateur efforts of the present Government are hardly worth noticing, for they are entirely party moves. If Lord Randolph can shape out a really sound solution of the present labour crux he will rehabilitate himself, and render a real service to many who are now in difficulty. There must be a way out of the present labour impasse. There are scores of men on the Opposition side ready to help, and the better sort of labour members would certainly join. It is a fine opportunity for showing up the nakedness of this Goldstonian Government by promise.

The Duke of Sutherland's will case will, it is expected, come on in the term that is about to commence, and will be one of the most sensational, as well as one of the longest, cases that have ever been tried in the Court of Probate. The amount of property is very large, including among other things nearly half a million of railway shares. The Duke seems to have had a perfect passion for will-making. It is said that he made 92 in all, and the Dowager Duchess—Duchess Blair as she is called—seeks to prove the latest one, under which every scrap of property over which the Duke had control is left to her or her daughter. Whatever the result, the lawyers will make a nice thing out of it.

The "Independence Belge" calls attention to the fact that two Royal golden weddings and four silver weddings will be celebrated on the Continent this year. On the 28th April 1894, Prince Louis of the Two Sicilies married the Princess Januaria de Braganza, and in the month following Princess Caroline of Reuss-Schleiz-Koestritz married Count Charles Von Puckler-Burghaus. The silver weddings are those of King Charles of Roumania, who married Princess Elizabeth of Wied; Prince Charles of Schwarzbourg Sonderhausen, who married the Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg; Prince Eric of Waldeck, who married the Countess Mary Von Grebenstein; and Prince Henry of Reuss, who married the Countess Hochberg.

A Chicago friend sends Mr. Joseph Hatton the latest story of Mr. Stead. In America road cars and omnibuses take as many passengers as can squeeze into them or hold on behind. Mr. Stead was riding on a car in State Street when two bustling ladies pushed their way in, one of them exclaiming 'There's no chance of getting a seat here anyhow.' Mr. Stead at once responded to this appeal. He rose with a courteous bow and gave the lady his place. Presently the car became still more crowded, whereupon the lady in a shrill though persuasive voice, said, 'Won't you sit in my lap?' Madame, said Mr. Stead with a blush and a bow, I don't deem myself worthy of so much honour.' 'Why, I don't mean you, I was talking to Eliza,' was the indignant reply.

I am glad (says Mr. Labouchere in 'Truth') that Mr. Gladstone is going to Biarriz. He ought to have already started, and he ought to remain there until the end of February. I came across him on one of the coldest evenings that we have had making his way home on foot from the House of Commons. It is utter nonsense to say that a man can do this with out risk at eighty-four. Let a man's constitution be what it may, there comes a time when he must accept the cotton-wool regime in winter, and must avoid all exposure during very cold weather. Mrs. Gladstone's eighty-first birthday has just taken place, and her vitality is as wondrous as that of her husband. I am glad to hear that she has recovered from her recent indisposition. If there is anything in heredity Mr. Herbert Gladstone will begin to be an old man in A.D. 2000.

It is not generally known (says 'Truth') that the lamented Jabez Balfour was once on the eve of becoming a Liberal candidate for Northampton. Before the election of 1880 he went down to interview the local Liberals with that view. Among others he had a conversation with the Rev F Aveling, then a minister of Northampton, to whom he confided that though he had personally no qualms in regard to becoming associated with Mr. Bradlaugh whose election was a foregone conclusion, he was apprehensive of the effect at Croydon, where he was sure that the Tories would make much capital out of the conjunction of "Balfour the deacon and Bradlaugh the atheist." The whirligig of time has brought its revenge very swiftly. Bradlaugh's name is now honoured and respected by men of all parties and all sects and the deacon is—wanted.

"Truth" writes: Last week I contradicted some unfavourable reports concerning the Queen's health which had been circulated by a number of imaginative journals. Now it is the turn of the Princess of Wales, who, it is stated, that she is really so ill that it has been necessary to postpone a large shooting party which had been invited to Sandringham towards the end of the month. This is pure fiction, for no such party either was invited or was ever contemplated. The Princess is simply suffering from the depressing effects that always follow an attack of influenza, but she is recovering as quickly as could be expected, considering the unfavourable weather. She will probably pay brief visits to the Duke and Duchess of Fife at Brighton and to the Queen at Osborne when she leaves Sandringham, and next month she is going with her daughters to Italy and Greece in order to complete her restoration to health.

It is said that Peter Lechner, the hermit of the Sonnblick, was to be married on the 22d of January. His betrothed is not one of the thousand and more ladies of all ranks who sent photographs and billets doux to him three years ago, when he announced through the press his intention of taking a wife—with whose photographs and letters, to the amusement of all summer visitors of Mount Sonnblick, he has tapestried the walls of his observatory—but a sturdy country maiden of his own type, who had endeared herself to him by every day for the last two years bringing provisions up the mountain to him from Rawis, a long distance below, whereby she had in all weathers to clim the steep glacier of a height of 3496 feet on the way, and to go back the same distance by day. This was an evidence of affection which the hermit could not expect to be out-rivalled by any of his thousand other fair correspondents. Fraulein Josepha Jauschutz, his fiancee, was in fact some time ago promoted to the post of cook on the Sonnblick, and was thus constantly in the society of the hermit.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, in a letter to the London papers, opens up a discussion whether a dramatist of repute should write on approval. Mr. Daly, it seems, declined to commission a certain dramatist not Mr. Gilbert), or, in other words, to buy a play which he had never seen, and which might afterwards not prove suitable to him. Mr. Gilbert admits the right of the manager who risks this money to do this; but, on the other hand, he asks whether it is fair that a playwright of reputation should be asked to spend perhaps six months upon a play for a certain company and afterwards have it returned on his hands. Mr. Gilbert does not express an opinion either way, but thinks the question should be discussed. Some London managers (says a London correspondent) have already discovered a way out of the difficulty. Before a play is written they pay the author a specified sum for the first right of acceptance or refusal. This is frequently done in the case of French plays. On the other hand, other authors (Mr. Pinero is said to be among them) not only wise to order only, but practically fix the pieces before they begin to write, so that the parts may be adapted to the characteristics of specified actors or actresses. Mr Pinero now has, I believe, a comedy in hand for Mr. Hare; and it is also rumoured at the Garrick that despite the rash vow he was supposed to have taken after "Brantingham Hall" never to put pen to paper for another comedy, Mr Gilbert, who is landlord of the house, has likewise promised another piece.

The Hungarians are not a numerous people, and nobody outside Hungary can read books in the Magyar tongue; but it is not a bad thing to be a popular novelist in that country, as the celebrations in honour of the veteran Hungarian novelist, Maurus Jokai, show. The distinguished writer has got "kudos" enough to satisfy the most ambitious. The whole nation, from the members of the royal and imperial family downwards are delighting to honour him. It is said that there are now nearly 500 Jokai streets and Jokai squares in various Hungarian towns. How many Dickens streets and Thackeray squares are there in Great Britain?

But Jokai gets something more solid than praise. His admirers have hit upon a very practical way of testifying their admiration. They have arranged for a complete "edition de luxe" of Jokai's works, which is to cost £20—not so very dear, seeing that this prolific writer has published over 100 novels, besides short stories, essays, poems, and dramas. Fifteen hundred copies are subscribed for, and one half the net receipts from the subscription are to be handed to the novelist himself, who will thus pocket a cheque for some £15,000—a very nice substantial little present, even for a successful man of letters.

Jokai is being honoured by the Hungarians not only as their foremost man of letters but as the champion of their nationality, language, literature, and traditions. Jokai fought through the War of Independence, and very nearly lost his life after it at the hands of the Austrians. Since 1849 he has written a whole library of novels, full of Hungarian patriotism, history, and local colouring. His books are almost as popular in Germany as in his own country, several have been translated into French, and one or two have been rendered into English. Mr. Nisbet Bain's version of his autobiographical romance, 'Eyes Like the Sea,' has recently been issued by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen.

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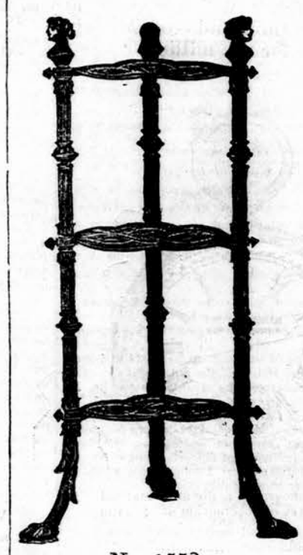

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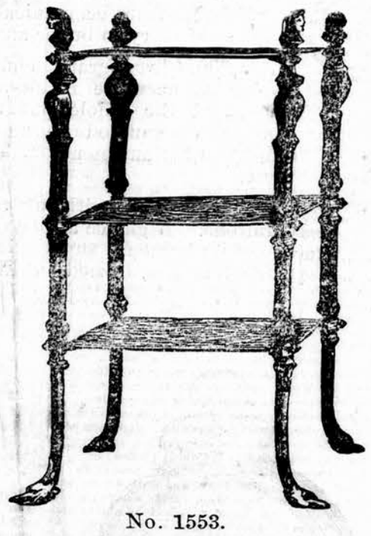

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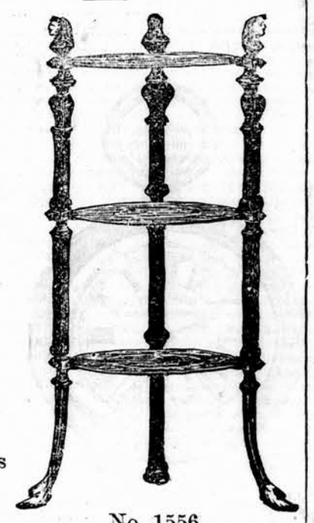

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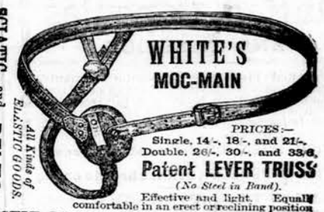

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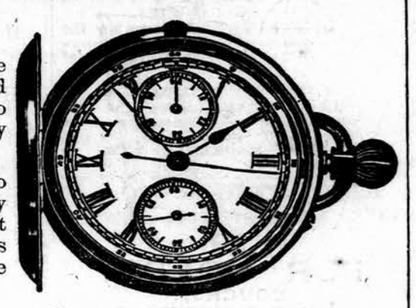

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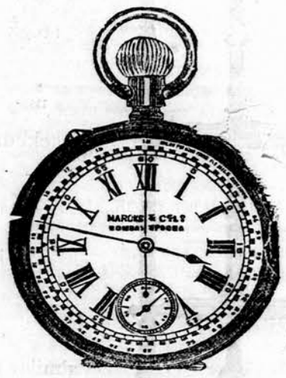

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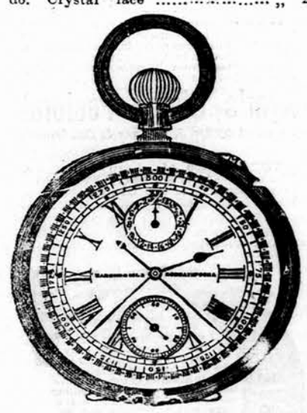

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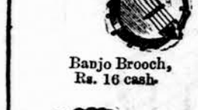

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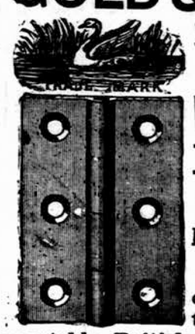

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